Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME IX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1876. NUMBER 50.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon*, *Levari Facias* and *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Johnstown, on Friday, the ... day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of James Patton, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in the ... Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Market street and adjoining lot of ... Jerry ... on the one side and lot of Henry ... on the other side, and lot of Henry ... on the back, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and stable, now in the occupancy of James Patton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Frank Taylor.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of William ... of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the ... Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Broad street and adjoining lot of Wm. ... on the west, lot of Widow ... on the east, and extending back to lot of ... Frey, having thereon erected a two story ... house and a weaver's shop, now in the occupancy of William Southwell. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Ellen E. South...

ALSO, the following described building and lot of ground of David Coulter, Louis Orris and F. ..., Trustees of the United Brethren Church, East Conemaugh, to wit: All that certain ... story frame building, the "United Brethren ..." in East Conemaugh, 62 feet 9 inches ... deep by 40 feet 10 inches in width or ... Main street in front, near an alley, used for church purposes, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenances to the building. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George ... Ebensehr.

ALSO, the following described building and lot of ground of Wm. J. Lewis, to wit: All that certain ... story building situated on a lot of ground on the ... side of Market street, in the First Ward of the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, having a front of 38 feet on Market street and extending ... feet, and having lot of Benj. Hoffman on the north, an alley on the south, and an alley on the ...; the main building being a dwelling house of plank, two story high, with a front of ... feet and a depth of 2... feet, and outbuildings, ... of privies and coal sheds for the use of the dwelling and erected on said lot. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown ... Works.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of George ..., of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Napoleon street on ... feet on the other side, adjoining lot of John ... on the ... and running back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story dwelling house with ... room, now in the occupancy of ... Shaffer, and a two story double house and ..., now in the occupancy of William Griffith and ... Weigand. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 2..., 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, *Al. Vend.*, *Fi. Fa.*, and *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 22d day of January next, at 1 P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Bernard ..., of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in ... township, Cambria county, Penn'a, near the old Ebensburg road and adjoining lands of the Franciscan brothers on the west and ... on the east, containing 3 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story ... used for an office, in the possession of ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of C. D. Sampp.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of E. Woods ..., of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Penn'a Rail Road and extending back to a lot of John ... on the east, lot of F. J. Christy on the south and Main street on the west, having thereon erected a two story ... house and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of John ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Michael Fitzharris.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nicholas ..., of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in ... township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Catharine Crum, James ... and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and one-half story frame house and ... barn and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of William Smay. ... all the right, title and interest of Nicholas Smay, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of ... & Co., Thomas McConnell, and others, containing ... acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of ... Schwartzer.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of N. P. ..., of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph ..., N. Noble and others, containing 100 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Annie T. E. Kirt...

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jonathan ..., of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in ... township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Sam'l Wilson, Jos. ..., John ... and others, containing 94 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house and ... stable, now in the occupancy of Jonathan ... Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Martin.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of P. F. ..., of, in and to a piece or parcel of ground situate in Gallitzin borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on a street and extending back to a street, adjoining lot of C. D. ... on the north and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of P. F. Carney. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Mary ...

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of P. F. ..., of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in ... township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John McCoy, Daniel Delaney, ... and others, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 9 acres cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of John Gibbons. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of A. F. Jackson.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 28, 1875.

HAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Family, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for all household purposes; also, for Printers, Machinists, Engineers and Machinists, as it will remove spots of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

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The undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE in cash for Fox, Mink, Otter, and all other kinds of Furs. Also for Sheep Pelts in good condition.

JOS. WEISER, Watchmaker.

Watches and Clocks promptly and perfectly repaired at the very lowest prices.

Ebensburg, Nov. 26, 1875.-6t.

H. McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls to be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

SHOEMAKER. ....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER, Attorneys-at-Law, EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.

1876. 1876.

Centennial Year

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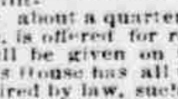
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan 7, 1876.-1y.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.—The well located Tavern Stand and Dwelling House belonging to the undersigned, known as the "...urtin House" situate on Tunnel Hill, in Gallitzin township, Cambria county about a quarter of a mile from Gallitzin Station, is offered for rent on fair terms. Possession will be given on the first day of March, 1876. This House has all the necessary accommodations required by law, such as rooms, stabling, etc.; also a never failing spring well of the purest water on the premises. Written applications will be promptly answered, and terms specified, which will be moderate.



MICHAEL McMORRIS.

Tunnel Hill, Jan. 7, 1876.-tf.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Clearfield township on or about the 1st day of December last, two black and one white sheep two of which are wethers and the other an ewe. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; failing in which, they will be disposed of as the law directs.

MICHAEL D. WILL.

Clearfield Twp., Jan. 7, 1876.-3t

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, 1875, I purchased at Collector's sale one yoke oxen, sold as the property of JOSEPH BURGOON, and that I have left the same in his possession during my pleasure. All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with said oxen. F. J. BURGOON.

NOTICE.—All the Household Furniture, Goods, &c., recently owned by A. D. HAMILTON are now in my possession. All persons are forbidden to meddle with the same.

T. W. ADAMS.

Chest Springs, Cambria Co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1875.

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D., in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1,'75.]

THE MUTE WITNESS.

One cold, raw morning in February, Byrd Du Peyster, a detective, received the intelligence of a fearful deed of crime which had been committed during the silent hours of the night just departed. The account of the deed was read by a boarder while the detective quietly sipped his coffee, and the man remarked as he put the paper on the chair beside him:

"There's another entry for the book of mysteries. I am willing to bet one hundred dollars that the proverbial acumen of our best detectives will fail to discover the perpetrator of the crime on Cherry street. Gentlemen," and here the speaker fixed his eyes on Du Peyster, "gentlemen, just think of it! A villain enters the abode of a poor sewing woman, whose only child is a mute, five years old. He comes to do a bloody deed, and his struggles with the widow evidently frightens the child, who runs away, and is found in the attic among a lot of rags. The murder committed, the man takes his departure. The widow's meagre savings are untouched, her bureau and stands unrifled. Nothing has been taken save life. That man, whoever he is, laughs at the detectives, and dares them to hunt him down and tell why he took the life of a poor sewing woman. I declare, gentlemen, that murder in this case will not out."

The man's words, directed at Du Peyster, did not elicit a sentence in reply. The detective continued to sip his coffee with an air that seemed to say to the man, "You can't make me deliver an opinion."

The other boarders, more communicative than the man-hunter, discussed the case until a general conclusion was reached, to wit: That the murderer of the needle-woman would forever remain undiscovered. The first speaker felt proud of the conclusion reached, and passed the cigars around before the company left the table.

"I would suggest that we watch the developments in this case," he said to the company at large. "It will suffice to amuse our curiosity, as well as to stimulate research into the mysterious."

Byrd Du Peyster walked from the dining-room to his little chamber on the second floor, where he picked up hat and cane and immediately left the house.

He walked straight to the unpretentious frame building on Cherry street, wherein the murder of the night before had been committed. He found a swarm of the denizens of that quarter in front of the house, but two policemen stationed at the door kept them from rushing up stairs to the scene of the tragedy.

The detective, after pushing his way through the crowd, easily obtained admittance, and entered the death chamber, where he found a surgeon, two police captains, and a newspaper reporter. The surgeon was examining the victim's wound, which consisted of a knife thrust in the left breast. The keen steel had penetrated the left ventricle of the heart, rendering death instantaneous. But there were evidences of a struggle in the room. A chair which had seemingly been thrown backward was broken, and pieces of woman's work lay about the room.

Mrs. Nolan, the victim, was a woman about five-and-thirty years of age. Her husband had been dead near six years, and her mute son, Henry, was a posthumous child. She was a woman against whose fair name nothing had ever been alleged, and she plied the needle industriously night and day that her little family should not want for the blessings that she, despite her poverty, enjoyed. Her unfortunate son was the love of her life, and all of her motherly affection was centered upon him. A mute from his birth, Mrs. Nolan could not expect to hear him speak her name, and the neighbors said that she longed for the time when he might go to the proper school and learn to write, that they might converse together.

Byrd Du Peyster, the detective examined the apartment without obtaining any clew to the murder, and the evidence of the denizens of the neighborhood did not enlighten him to a satisfactory degree. A man was seen to enter Mrs. Nolan's house about eleven o'clock on the night of the crime. The witness to this was a man named John Starry, who did not bear a very good reputation for veracity, and his word did not go far with the detective. No one knew of any enemies that the widow possessed, while the circumstances of the crime clearly proved that booty was not the murderer's object.

For perhaps the first time in his detective life, the little Huguenot was completely at fault. He returned to his room, and, with a cigar between his teeth, threw himself upon a couch. There he conjectured, and built theories, which he destroyed, till he lit a second cigar, and watched the smoke float ceilingward and vanish like his ideas.

For one hour he did not rise, and he looked like a dozing man, for his eyes were half shut; but he was far from asleep.

All at once he sprang from the couch.

"It is my only hope!" he cried. "It may take years but I can do nothing else. Something tells me that the dumb boy knows his mother's slayer, and he must be educated till he can write. I will do this, or, rather, have it done. The great aim of my life now is the discovery of the murderer of Martha Nolan. The dumb shall speak, and it shall not be my fault if the dumb boy's words do not hang *him*."

Du Peyster left his room somewhat excited, and learned that Mrs. Nolan's son was already the ward of the city.

"I want that boy," the detective said to the commissioner of public charity. "I am interested in his case, and will furnish him with a teacher who has had twenty years experience teaching the deaf and dumb. Sir, that boy has a mission to perform, and in my hands only can he perform it."

The commissioner listened with patience to the detective, and the result of the interview was that Henry Nolan was placed under the care of a new guardian.

Having accomplished his object, Du Peyster placed the little mute in the care of a lady who had lately retired from the position of teacher in a school for the deaf and dumb. This lady was the detective's friend, and she promised to bestow great care upon the boy committed to her charge.

The boy was a bright little fellow for one so unfortunately situated, and took quite readily to his change of life. The detective visited him quite often and bought him many toys that helped to expand his mind.

After all Henry Nolan might not be able to throw any light upon his mother's murder; for he may have been frightened from the room by the murderer's first appearance. Du Peyster thought of this, but did not despair, and told his tutor to prosecute her task with vigor.

By and by it was discovered that the boy possessed a remarkable memory—that he seemed to forget nothing—and the detective, when told this, exclaimed:

"That boy is going to hang the man who killed his mother!"

At the end of a year Henry Nolan had made some progress in the, to him, silent language; he had mastered the alphabet and was in the easy words.

With what impatience Du Peyster watched his progress, the reader may imagine, as the detective's whole life seemed centered upon the object already mentioned. Meanwhile he had not abated his search for the murderer; but his hunt had gone unrewarded, and without the boy's advancement he seemed as far from success as he was at the discovery of the crime.

It was late in the Fall that the mute's teacher told the detective that he was learning to write. Du Peyster's heart leaped in his bosom, and he could not control his excitement. Naturally he was a calm man; but at certain times, since the murder on Cherry street, he had acted like another person, and his superiors had noticed a change in him. From the chief and every member of the force he had scrupulously kept all information concerning the whereabouts of Henry Nolan. If his great undertaking should fail, his associates should not laugh at him, should it succeed, he would laugh at them, for they had long since given over the hunt for the murderer.

That he might talk with his charge, the keen little Huguenot had learned the mute's alphabet, and thus materially helped the teacher in Henry's education. By and by the boy brought him specimens of his first attempt at writing, and Du Peyster brought a magnificent little engine, with cars attached, to the house.

One night he entered the house and discovered that Miss Hurley had stepped out for a few moments, leaving the boy alone. The present just spoken of had stimulated the mute's ambition, and he showed the detective some fair copies. Then, with his heart in his throat, Du Peyster began to question him about that one terrible night in his history. At the second question in which was spelled his mother's name, the boy started, and the detective saw that he was recalling events connected with her. He seemed to be wakening from a dream, but was unable to put his thoughts together, and Du Peyster said:

"I must wait awhile. The boy knows something. It will pay me to wait!"

And so another year rolled away and Henry Nolan was eight years old.

But when the detective again thought of questioning the boy, a malarious disease interfered and he saw the mute hovering between life and death.

For weeks the boy suffered, and the detective saw that in the end death would gain the victory. The attending physician told him that medical skill could not save his *protege;* and he felt his hopes one by one fly away.

In a small room sat Byrd Du Peyster and Nettie Hurley. On a bed at their side lay the pale emaciated form of Henry Nolan. A strange light sparkled in his eyes, and he looked like a person very near the gates of death. And they were not far away; for he knew that he would never see the dawn of another day.

At last his eyes became fastened on the detective, who, seeing the strange stare, rose to his feet and looked down upon the sufferer.

This action seemed to satisfy the mute, and the next moment he was spelling with his fingers:

"I will tell now," his fingers said, and in a hasty voice the detective summoned Nettie to his side.

"It is coming, Nettie—coming at last!" he excaimed, and the pair watched the mute's skeleton fingers as they said:

"A tall man did it. I saw him before I ran away. He had a red mark over his right eye, like a scar. He turned the light down before he struck mother, and knocked her from the chair. This is all I know."

With the last word falling from his fingers, the mute sank back exhausted, and Du Peyster looked at the teacher.

"Poor boy! he's told enough!" he said, "What he has said is sufficient to hang a certain man in this city."

"What do you mean, Byrd?" cried Nettie Hurley, grasping the detective's arm. Do you know anything about the man with the scar?"

"Do I know anything about him, Nettie? indeed I do!"

"What, Byrd? tell me!"

"Not now, girl. Let us attend to Little Silence. See how weak he is. Why, I do not think he is living!"

Henry Nolan did look like a dead child; but he suddenly roused himself, and his fingers began to spell again.

"Good by! I am going to hear and talk now!" he said.

Then the head fell back again, and Du Peyster, who lowered his head, heard the last throb of the mute's heart!

* * * * * *

It was nine o'clock in the morning of the next day when Byrd Du Peyster entered one of the large pharmacies of the city. Approaching a clerk he remarked that he wished to see Turoyl Smiley on private business, and was shown to the elegantly furnished counting room.

The apartment was occupied by one man who was Turoyl Smiley, the head of the well-known firm of Smiley, Bridgeman & Co.

"To whom am I indebted for this visit?" asked the lord of the counting-room, turning from the *Herald* to survey his visitor from head to foot.

"To Byrd Du Peyster, a detective," replied the caller, quietly dropping unasked into a chair. "Well, Mr. Du Peyster, what can I do for you?" asked the pharmaceutist turning slightly pale. "Have my clerks sold poison again?"

"They have not, to my knowledge," was the detective's reply. "Mr. Smiley, I want to know why you entered Martha Nolan's house one night three years ago and basely took her life."

The next moment the paper fell from the druggist's hands, and he was on his feet looking more like ghost than man.

"Martha Nolan did you say?" he gasped.

"Yes, sir. You killed her!"

"Who told you?"

"The only witness to the deed—her dumb boy. I want to know why you did it?"

For the space of a minute there was silence in the counting-room. At the end of that time the druggist dropped into his chair, and said:

"She knew me in Ohio—knew my crime committed there. I was afraid of her—knew that she would not take my money, and so I did the deed that night. I write you my confession."

The druggist wheeled his chair and opened his writing-desk.

"I knew that it would come to this," he murmured. "I had almost forgotten her boy!"

Byrd Du Peyster saw him open the desk, but did not watch him closely.

All at once something touched his arm. He started, and saw the druggist's hand clutching a vial, while his face had assumed a color almost indescribable. The detective sprang to his feet and sounded an alarm.

A moment later several white-faced clerks entered the counting-room, and hastened to the head of the firm, from whose nerveless hands the half-empty vial of prussic acid had fallen.

The tragedy was finished, for Turoyl Smiley was dead!

On his desk lay his brief but terrible confession, which startled all who read it in the evening papers.

Byrd Du Peyster at once became recognized as a great detective; but his career was brief. He is dead now, and, strange to say, not one who was personally interested in the fate of Martha Nolan is living to-day.

The detective, prior to the mute's death-bed communication, had not suspected the suicide; but had recently encountered him, and noticed the scar over his eye.

Du Peyster's waiting, and Nettie Hurley's toiling, had avenged a mother's death.

OUT OF REACH.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

Jessie McDonald was hard at work at the washtub, one day, when her little son Fergus came rushing into the room, crying as if his heart would break.

"Daddy'll die up there," he sobbed; "they can't get him down."

"Die! up where?" exclaimed Jessie, wringing the soap off her hands and wiping them in her apron.

"On the top of the factory chimney; the rope has slipped down, and they can't get up another, and the ladders are a' too short."

Jessie flew out of the house and ran to the foot of the new factory chimney, round which a crowd of workmen were gathered in loud discussion. On the top of the chimney stood Angus McDonald, far beyond the reach of help to all appearance. When the staging was taken down, he, the most skilful of the workmen, had been left to do some last bit of work. By a strange accident the rope by which he was to let himself down had slipped and fallen where it lay in a heap.

Jessie covered her eyes with her hands. "Lord, help me!" she prayed from the depths of her anxious heart. A sudden thought came as the answer to her prayer.

"Angus," she called, "unravel your stocking, man, and tie a bit of mortar to the yarn, and let it down to me."

Off came one of Angus' blue socks, knitted of the best of yarn, spun by Jessie herself. He raveled it out, tied on the mortar, and let it down to the ground.

Meanwhile Jessie had sent for a ball of stout twine. The end of the twine she tied to the end of the yarn.

"Now, draw the yarn up slowly," she said. Angus followed her directions, and as the yarn went higher and higher, she let out more and more twine from the ball in her hands. What steady hands they were! no tangling of the twine or dropping of the twine or dropping of the ball. If she had been unrolling a clothes' line, she could not have done it more quietly. At last, Angus called out, "All right, I have got the twine; now, what are you going to do?"

"Tie on the rope," called Jessie.

There was not a sound among the crowd; you could have heard a pin drop as, with breathless interest, they watched Jessie at her work.

She tied the rope and the twine together as firmly as any sailor could have done. Eager eyes watched it ascend higher, higher, higher, until Angus called out, "All right, I've got the rope; stand from under!"

He secured the rope, came down hand over hand, and ——ah! one can't tell about such things! The workmen cried like children, and pressed round Angus and Jessie with words of praise and affection. Then some one wiser than the rest said, "Let them go home alone." And in the kitchen the husband and wife and child knelt, and thanked God that their hearth was not made desolate!

A GAME OF CARDS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—A paper printed in Litchfield, Kentucky, narrates the following: A gentleman and his wife who reside in this county, went a short time since to visit a neighbor, with intention to stay all night. After supper the host proposed a game of cards to his guest, to which the latter assented, and they sat down to play. The wife of the visitor, being religiously inclined, raised a remonstrance against the game, but this was disregarded by the husband. She then became much excited and threatened to burn the cards if they continued to play. At last her husband turned to her and said: "If you don't want to see me play and can't behave yourself, just get your bonnet and go home at once." She took him at his word, and all that night her lonely pillow was wet with tears of bitter anguish, called forth by the knowledge of her husband's wickedness. Next morning the husband, who in the meantime had been nursing his wrath, went home and told his wife that she had disgraced him and she could pack her traps and leave him forever. Remonstrance was in vain, and she sorrowfully departed. That night the husband retired to his widowed bed—to think, not to sleep. Visions of the past happiness and regret for his hasty expulsion of his companion passed through his mind. Presently he heard a gentle tap at the door. "Come in," said he. The door opened and his wife stood upon the threshold. "Betsy," said he, "what are you doing out this time o' night?" "Oh, nothing," said she. "Make me some coffee," said he. This she proceeded to do with more than usual alacrity and nothing more was said of their disagreement. Now a deck of cards adorns the mantel-piece in their home, and every night, after the supper dishes are cleared away, that husband and wife sit down to a cheerful game of "old sledge."

THE young man with a flower in his coat is to marry the young lady who is in the habit of saying "the *ide*-yah!"

Romantic Story of a Countess.

The Empress Eugenie, the match maker of two hemispheres, persuaded Countess Valentine de Chimay, beautiful, good and rich, to marry the Prince de Beauffremont, handsome, bad and poor. The only two points on which the two agreed were good looks and youth. This proved insufficient to keep them together. The prince went on the Mexican expedition; the princess staid at home, led a spotless life, and wrote him long letters, which he did not take the trouble to answer. When he returned she went to Brest to meet him. But he had already started to Paris. She pursued him there, only to find that he had left for his chateau. He wrote thence his first letter to her, after an absence of two years. It was composed of these touching words:

"Madame What have you done with my shirts? I don't find them in the *armorie.*"

When the two finally met in Paris, it was only to separate. The Prince began a scandalous life. The Princess sued for a separation. It took her seven years to gain it. The French law does not recognize divorce, so that neither party could legally marry again, even after the *separation de corps* had been decreed. But meanwhile the Princess had fallen in love with Prince George Bibesco, of Moldavia, Wallachia, and was bound to marry him. Having the will, she found the way. A very devious way it was. She moved to Dresden and had herself naturalized as a Saxon. Then she got an absolute divorce from a Dresden court. There was no obstacle to her civil marriage, outside of France. But a religious difficulty remained. The Catholic church repudiates divorce. The Pope would not sanction a remarriage. The Princess de Beauffremont received the news calmly, abjured Romanism forthwith, and joined the Greek church. The Greek priest at Dresden, a native Russian, baptized her and said he would perform the marriage service for her, provided the emperor of the Russias would give his consent. That potentate had the case laid before him, and made no objection. Everything was legal, as far as Russian laws and Greek Catholic rules were concerned. The religious marriage was promptly performed in Dresden, and the civil marriage followed it at the Wallachian legation in Paris. The Russian minister attended the ceremony and signed the contract. And yet the Princess Bibesco is still the Princess Beauffremont in France. French law and Catholic law give her one husband; the Greek church and the rest of Europe give her another. She is the wife of two men.

Her position in France is unique. She is liable to prosecution for bigamy, and can be, it is said, extradited from any other civilized country to which she may flee. Her first husband can take possession of their two children, even if the latter should wish to remain with their mother. If she has any children by her second husband, they will be legally known by the name of De Beauffremont, not Bibesco. If the courts should grant them the latter name, it would make them illegitimate and incapable of inheriting any part of their mother's immense fortune. Finally, if Madame B. B. should ever decide to go back to the first B., the second would be helpless. So this wife has the choice, in France, of two husbands. Possibly polyandry is introduced upon the soil of Europe.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOW A BOY WORKS.—In emptying a tub of washing water for his mother there is not one boy in a hundred who will descend to the feeble artifice of a pail and dipper. Neither the protest of his mother nor the weight of the water intimidates a boy. It is a higher and a nobler thing to strain than to save the gizzard. He takes the tub by the handles, and lugging it close to his body, waddles forward. He has to move with the greatest care to keep the water, which attains swashing motion, from overflowing on to his clothes. The swashing increases with every movement until a little splashes on to him. Then he sets the tub down and picks it up again and carries it at the full length of his arms, straddling his legs around it in order that he may advance, and going forward an inch at a time, while the cords swell up in his arms and neck, his face turns purple and his spine fairly cracks. It is painful progress—every step is a strain and a pain, but there is nothing ignoble about it. Even if he should lose his balance in descending the stoop, which he is likely to do, and in falling catch the entire contents of the tub over his person, still he has the proud satisfaction of feeling that the disaster was met in doing his full duty—as a boy.

IN a lecture in Kenosha, on "The Girl You Love," Brother Huntly says: "He should love her and let his love for her be known. If a woman is loved she wants it to be known to the world." Unless the girl is dumb, and has lost both hands by a kerosene explosion, she is apt to relieve the young man of all trouble in giving his proposal publicity, especially if there is another girl who had tried to get him.

"WHY don't men swear when they are alone?" asks Talmage. Did Mr. Talmage ever lay around the fence corners and see a lone farmer pick up a bumble bee? What did that farmer say?

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Jan. 14, 1876.

Democratic State Committee Meeting.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENN'A, WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 1, 1876.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding a Democratic State convention, to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

THE Protestant clergy of Philadelphia will hold a "Christian Convention" in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, January 19th and 20th, 1876. They cordially invite Evangelical Ministers, editors of religious papers, and properly accredited Christian laymen, to meet with them at that time. Topics of vital interest in Christian work will be discussed during the meeting.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet for the transaction of business in the Senate room at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January 19, at 10 o'clock, a. m. As this will be the day following the Governor's inauguration, and the day before the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, there will doubtless be a large representation of the journalists of the State in attendance.

ANTON C. HESING, principal editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, (Chicago,) was arrested, with several others, some days ago, for defrauding the government out of the tax on whiskey. His paper was the most potential of all the German organs in the west, and exercised almost unbounded influence over the German vote. When the Liberal Republican party came into existence, Hesing was regarded as one of its ablest and most efficient leaders. He is a man of great natural ability, and it is a sad thing to contemplate the sudden and ignominious fall of so bright a star in the political firmament.

BISMARCK, who has earned the unenviable title of despot, now finds that in repressing Christianity he has liberated the communistic element, which he is being made to face. Sufficient premonitions are given him that the materialism for which he has struggled, as the Pittsburgh *Post* remarks, will overwhelm the peace of the empire and engulf him with it. His unrelenting persecutions of the Catholic clergy, the most conservative class, breaking up the schools, imprisoning the teachers, and banishing those who preserved order, left the people exposed to the iron war machine, crushing their energies and depleting their purse. He says the subjects of the Emperor must worship the State instead of God, and he is now brought to taste the first fruits of failure.

THE petition presented by Senator Sargent, of California, signed by 26,616 women of Utah, asking for a repeal of the law prohibiting polygamy, is a most remarkable incident, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* thinks it would not have been a matter of so great surprise if the women of that territory had sent in a petition praying for the legalization of polyandry as a fair offset for the Mormon system. The acquiescence and approval, which the existence of this petition presupposes, of the doctrine that one man may have as many wives as he can take care of, shows that the Mormon women are either crazy or unsexed. It is the most convincing argument yet adduced of the dangerous character of the Mormon fanaticism which can so completely undo the work of centuries in the course of a few years.

AT the head of this column will be found a notice issued by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, calling a meeting of the committee at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on *Thursday, January 20th*, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the next Democratic State convention. It will be the duty of that convention to elect delegates from this State to the Democratic national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is important, therefore, that this Senatorial district (Cambria and Blair) should be represented at the meeting of the committee at Harrisburg. At the Erie convention, last September, the delegates from this and Blair county selected John Porter, Esq., as the member of the State Committee from this district. Mr. Porter has recently removed to Greensburg, and of course has ceased to represent *this* district in said capacity. Mr. R. H. Brown, of Johnstown, one of the delegates from this county to the Erie convention, has also left the county and taken up his residence in Philadelphia. The *three* remaining delegates to the Erie convention from this district are, Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., of this place, F. P. Tierney, Esq., of Altoona, and George Stroop, Esq., of Tyrone. These gentlemen have the right to fill the vacancy in the State Committee created by Mr. Porter's removal from the district. We would suggest to them the propriety, as well as the necessity, of their meeting *early* next week at Altoona and appointing Mr. Porter's successor, in order that the Democracy of the district may have a voice at the meeting of the State Committee next *Thursday*. We have no doubt that Messrs. Sechler, Tierney and Stroop will *see* the necessity of *prompt* action in this important matter.

WHEN the Legislature adjourned last March, two bills of the very first importance were pending—one in the House and the other in the Senate. The bill in the House, which had passed the Senate, was based on a provision of the new constitution requiring the Legislature to regulate the amount of the annual fees to be received by county officers in all counties containing more than 150,000 inhabitants. There are only three such counties in the State, viz: Philadelphia, Luzerne and Allegheny. A bill complying with the constitutional provision referred to had passed the Legislature at its *previous* session and was sent to the Governor. After retaining it a long time, he *vetoed* it on frivilous and purely technical grounds, at the instance and dictation of that pure and model politician, William B. Mann, who desired the old state of things in Philadelphia to remain, out of which Mann and his associates had for years raised a huge corruption fund to control the elections in that city. It is important to the State in a financial point of view that such a bill should pass, and as the constitution imperatively requires it, the Legislature will prove recreant to its highest duty if it neglects to do so. Let there be no unnecessary delay in the matter.

The other bill which passed the House and was pending in the Senate, is known as "the Williamsport boom bill." The boom company or corporation at that place, of which the well known Peter Herdic is the controlling spirit, is one of the most grasping and unscrupulous monopolies in the State, and is the oppressor of every lumberman engaged in the business of floating logs down the Susquehana river to that point, where they are caught by and detained in the boom for market. The purpose of the bill is to reduce the unjust and extraordinary charges of the company to a fair but remunerating price, thus protecting the lumbermen, and at the same time doing ample justice to the company. Of course Herdic will resort to all his accustomed legislative arts and appliances to defeat it. He did so at the last session and will do so at the present one. No man who is at all familiar with the subject doubts the propriety and justice of the passage of such a bill, and in defiance of all the personal efforts and appeals of Herdic, the Legislature, as a duty to the hard-working lumbermen on the Susquehanna and its tributaries, ought at the earliest day consider it, pass it, and then let Hartranft take the responsibility.

THE anticipated difficulty between the Senate and House of Representatives of this State as to whether the present session was a mere continuation of the last one, or an entirely new one, was, fortunately and correctly, as we have always believed, amicably adjusted yesterday week by both houses adopting the following report of the joint committee appointed to investigate and settle the matter. It follows of course from the adoption of the report of the committee that all legislation at the present session must commence anew, without regard to any progress which may have been made by either house in considering a bill when the last session adjourned in March. It is true that a heavy expense could have been saved to the State by taking up the unfinished business of the Legislature as it was dropped at the March adjournment; but as that course would likely effect the constitutionality of its action, it was much safer to adopt the report and thus remove all doubt or cavil. The following is the report of the joint committee:

The undersigned, a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to report on the order of legislation for the present session, respectfully report that in view of the difference of opinion existing upon the subject, and the fact that the course they propose will remove all doubts as to the validity of legislation, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of the session of 1875 shall be considered at this session unless again introduced.

Signed,

JOS. W. PARKER,	B. B. STRANG,
JNO. E. FAUNCE,	G. V. LAWRENCE,
J. I. MITCHELL,	E. ALBRIGHT,
Com. of H. of R.	Com. of Senate.

WE publish in another column Mr. Wickersham's figures in relation to the schools of this State, which will give the reader some idea of the magnitude of the system. Seventeen thousand schools, twenty thousand teachers, twenty-four millions of school property, costing in all about ten million to maintain, with nine hundred thousand pupils, although not much over half the number are daily attendants. The Philadelphia *Times'* commentary upon the subject says:

It is noteworthy that Mr. Wickersham, though he thinks it worth while to quote the President's Des Moines speech as a part of the current literature of the subject, is in no great alarm about "sectarian encroachment," and he is not disposed to make a point of "the Bible in the schools." No books should be used, he thinks, no exercises take place, to which any reasonable man can conscientiously object; "the majority principle must be waived here, and the rights of the child of the most obscure and most friendless citizen must be respected." There is an important point which people who excite themselves on this subject commonly overlook, that the school system is rooted in our American principle of local self-government, and that such questions as these of religious exercises and the like, when left, as they must be, to comparatively small communities, commonly settle themselves. The objections to bible reading in the schools come from half a dozen widely different sources, with as many widely different reasons, but the American people have altogether too much common sense ever to get into a very serious fight upon the subject.

—In the coal mines at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pa., Joseph Marsden, aged 18, was killed by a blast of which the miner in charge gave no warning. At the same place, Michael Waldron, aged 14, was crushed to death under the wheels of a loaded coal car. The inspectors of coal mines for the Wyoming district report eighteen accidents for the last month, in which nine men were killed and sixteen seriously burnt or wounded.

A Home-Bred Hero-Martyr.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS SAVED FROM DROWNING BY ONE MAN.

Among the applications made to the last Congress for a medal for services in the saving of life, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, was that of John Horn, of Detroit who may be justly styled a home-bred John Lambert. The character and adventures of John Lambert, of Scotland, were very graphically described by Charles Reade a year ago in the New York *Tribune*, under the title of a "Hero and Martyr." Mr. Horn is a young man living at Detroit, assisting his father there in a small tavern near the public wharves. Doubtless this proximity to the water has given him the opportunities which he has had in several years for saving what he calculates in the aggregate at about one hundred human lives from death by drowning.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, of the House of Representatatives, who knew Horn in Detroit, brought his claims to the attention of Congress. In collecting information in regard to Horn's singular and thrilling adventures, the following letter was obtained from the hero himself. It is a very modest and not detailed report of what he has accomplished, told in simple and homely language, and will be read with peculiar interest:

THE HERO'S OWN STORY.

The Hon. Moses W. Field, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR:—I have never desired a public statement of the service which, under God, I have been able to render in saving human life, but as you have asked me to send you a list of men, women and children whom I have rescued from drowning, will do so, so far as I can from memory. I have never kept a record of the names, and the number is so great that you will excuse me if I leave some unmentioned.

I think I have altogether saved more than 100 human beings, but I take no credit about this matter, and I have never regretted doing what I have done in any case, although I have had at times to keep my bed for many weeks on account of the exposure in the cold weather. It is well for me that I had a good mother to take care of me in such times of sickness. On the 21st of May, 18—, I saved Mr. Manning, of Windsor. On the 7th of July, 1865, I saved Mr. George Taylor, of New York State; he was very near dead when I got him on the wharf. October 10, 1865, I saved a child of Mr. F. Gorman, of Adrian; she was about 5 years old, and was near drowned when I got her out. December 12, 1865, I saved a son of Mr. Yates, who kept a clothing store on Jefferson avenue. The night was very cold, a high wind was blowing at the time, and he was very near dead when we reached the wharf.

NINE PERSONS SAVED IN ONE NIGHT.

April 11, 1866, was the worst night I ever had. It will be ever memorable as the night of the great conflagration at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot, when 16 poor fellows were drowned. I rescued 9, and then became so exhausted that I could not swim, and had to abandon them to their fate. I got a very bad cold and lay in bed two weeks, but that was nothing in comparison to the good accomplished. July 25, 1866, I saved Mr. Joseph Noble of Windsor, and I believe you were there at the time. He was once engineer on the Great Western Railroad. You know he came near drowning me by his struggles in the water, at which time I received severe internal injuries. April 7, 1867, I saved the son of Mr. C. Myers, who lived in Mullet street. He was a boy about 12 years old. June 14, 1867, I saved the daughter of Mr. Andrew Norse, of Cleveland. She was going on board the ferry-boat with her mother and some other ladies, when she fell off the plank. When I got to the wharf she was going out of sight for the last time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. September 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who was a deck hand on the propellor Meteor. He kicked me about in the water terribly, for drowning men are always crazy. November 2, 1867, I saved Mr. David Miller, the man who drove a wagon for Hull Bros., storekeepers on Monroe avenue. May 10, 1868, I saved Mr. Robert Sinton, known as "*Free Press* Bob." You know he used to be a reporter for the *Free Press*. And in his haste to get news he fell in, and I got him out.

A few night after that I saved Mr. Steele, who used to keep a store on Michigan avenue. He was on the ferry boat with his wife; he had a very spirited horse, and was holding him by the head when the boat struck the wharf. The horse jumped and threw him into the river, when the current swept him under the wharf. I jumped in and got him out all right. October 4, 1868, I saved a daughter of Mr. McDonald's, of Windsor. May 12, 1869, I saved Mr. Flattery, one of the Flattery Brothers, who keep a furniture store on Woodward avenue. He was a heavy man; when I got hold of him he was near gone, and I came near losing my own life in getting him out. June 21, 1870, I saved a man called Mr. George Brodier. I was eating dinner at the time, when some person came running in after me, saying, "There is a man in the river." I ran out and jumped into the river, and as soon as I got near him he clutched me like a vise and took me under the water twice. When I came to the top the last time, my father handed me a long pole, which I caught, and that saved me. He was a powerful man, and kicked and struggled so hard that he made my legs black and blue for many months.

My mother goes to the edge of the wharf with me very often, when I jump in; but when she sees persons struggling in the water and drowning, she never holds me back.

RISKING HIS LIFE WHEN FIVE HUNDRED STOOD IDLY BY.

August 24, 1871, I saved the daughter of Mr. A. Wilson, of Milwaukee. March 4, 1872, I saved a colored man by the name of George Wilkes; he fell off the wharf while under the influence of liquor, but I think he has been a sober man ever since. July 4, 1873, I saved the daughter of Mr. F. Barlow, a butcher, who keeps a stall in the market. She was going on board the ferry boat Detroit with her mother and some other ladies; the crowd was very great, being the Fourth of July, and although her mother held her by the hand, the crowd surged, and she was crowded off the plank and fell into the river. There were about 500 people on the wharf at the time, and they were all staring at the poor girl struggling in the water, not one of them daring to go to her rescue. I was in the house when some one came to give the alarm, and when I got out there I could just see her dress as she was going out of sight four or five feet below the surface. I jumped in and caught her, and when I got out on the top of the wharf with her the people gave me three cheers. March 4, 1873, I saved a young lady called Miss Louise McKenzie. This was the closest call I ever had for my life. I was in the water about seventeen minutes, and the river being full of floating ice at the time, I was nearer dead than alive when I got out. Four men carried me into the house, and they rubbed me with hot whisky for over four hours before circulation was restored to its normal condition. This severe exposure made me sick, and it was over three months before the right feeling was in my hands.

You will remember this incident, for you came to me when I was unwell. I regret very much at this time I lost the beautiful medal presented me by the citizens, and I think you were one of the gentlemen connected with its presentation. I have been informed that I would receive a medal from the British Parliament, but it has not come. I don't ask any.

I saved "a poor unfortunate individual" last month, when I took a severe cold, and as I was lying in bed reading the proceedings of Congress, I saw something about an appropriation for medals to persons for saving life on the seashore, and I thought then that some gentleman would be very likely to remember also those who saved life on the northern lakes and rivers.—There are many other cases which I don't mention, as I have not got their names.—You must know yourself of a great many, as your place of business and warehouse are near by, and I recollect seeing you several times when rescuing people from a watery grave. Wishing you and your family good health, I remain, very truly yours, (Signed) JOHN HORN, JR.

DETROIT, Feb. 22, 1874.

THE Superintendent of Public Instruction, in presenting his annual report to the Legislature, says: It will show that the system adopted for the education of the children of the people has become an interest of vast magnitude, both in respect to the hundreds of thousands of our youth who partake of its benefits, and to the number of officials employed and the amount of money raised and expended in carrying on its work; that the rapidity of its growth within the last few years has been almost without a parralel in the history of this or any other country, and that its results have become so productive of good to society, and its perpetuity so essential to the prosperity of the State, as to make it an object worthy the generous support of the Legislature, and the source of just pride to every patriotic Pennsylvanian.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Number of school districts in the State		2,089
Number of schools		17,992
Number of graded schools		5,625
Number of school directors		13,825
Number of superintendents		87
Number of teachers		19,880
Average salaries of male teachers per month		$41.07
Average salaries of female teachers per month		$34.09
Average length of school term in months		6.85
Number of pupils		890,073
Average number of pupils		551,848
Percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered		.62
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil		.92
Cost of tuition for the year	$4,746,876.52	
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	2,059,464.83	
Cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid	2,448,815.78	
Total cost for tuition, building, fuel and contingencies		$ 9,254,656.13
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds		9,363,927.07
Total State appropriations		1,000,000.00
Estimated value of school property		24,260,789.00

To the $9,368,927.07 named above, there should be added $77,324.32, increased expenditures in the city of Pittsburgh, not included in the summary; $85,815.94 expended for Normal schools, and $423,683.76 expended in support of the soldiers' orphan schools to obtain the full sum of $9,950,760.99, expended for all school purposes during the school year 1875.

The changes in the most important items of our school statistics, as compared with last year, are as follows:

Increase in number of districts	18
Increase in number of schools	450
Increase in number of graded schools	39
Increase in number of school districts	75
Increase in number of teachers	553
Decrease in the average salary of male teachers per month	$ 1.88
Decrease in the average salary of female teachers per month	$ 1.78
Increase in average length of school term	235 days
Increase in number of pupils	39,299
Increase in average number of pupils	8,822
Increase in cost of tuition	$ 219,567.49
Increase in cost of buildings, fuel contingencies, etc	$ 297,158.76
Increase in cost of expenditures of all kinds	$ 541,941.62

GRANT AND THE CHURCH.—Suppose that after full and fair discussion of the subject of taxing church property, or property devoted solely to religious uses, it should be decided that church property might be a proper subject of taxation, the same as otherreal estate, in a State, what then? What has the general government to do with it? What business has General Grant, as President, to meddle with the matter? As a member of a church, if he is a member, he might have something to say; but as head of the National Government, which does not levy taxes on real estate, it does not become him to take the initiative in matters which appropriately appertain to the States.

True, the Constitution could be changed, so as to give the general government this power; so that United States officers might put in their oar and row the churches according to the latest State craft idea, their own way. But this idea of having the government surveillance of religious matters, is just a little bit dangerous. To be entirely and forever independent of this very thing, our forefathers were prompt to offer up in defence of their freedom, their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and their sons will be found ready to do it again. This tyrannous thought of overshadowing and controlling religious affairs, by the minions of State; this worst possible union of Church and State, in defiance of the wishes of the United States; this radical change in the very substance of their government, had better not be too boldly attempted by men who wish to retain a particle of the respect of our countrymen and countrywomen. There has been tomfoolery enough in the Presidential chair by the President and his immediate surroundings, and the time has come for a full investigation of the past, by the House of Representatives; and little heed should be given to the firebrand suggestions emanating from the White House, designed to parry the home thrusts, which should be delayed no longer. Look into the past wrongful acts of Grant. Remedy them, and let the Constitution alone.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

LARGE FAMILIES.—The forthcoming census report of New York, for 1875, will contain some curious items. No family has done more to increase the population of the State than that of Peter Moran, of Oswego. He is forty-five years old, and his wife forty. They have five single births and four pairs of twins recorded in their family. The oldest child is twenty-four years old, and the two youngest between two and three years. The single births all preceded the twins. In the four pairs of twins there are four boys and four girls. In Tully, Onondago county, there are triplets, two boys and one girl, ten years old. In Lockport there is a quartet of four girls, eight years old. Although the census makes no note of the fact, there were actually six children born at once in this family, two of which have since died, leaving the four as above noted. There is in Warransburg, Warren county, a six-year-old boy, named Frank Conway, that weighed, in June last—when the census was taken—118 pounds.

News and Other Notings.

—A street car moved by condensed air pressure has been successfully tried in Paris.

—There are eleven Pennsylvanians in the California legislature. Enough to 'le'-ven the whole lump.

—A Reading inventor claims to have a car brake for which he has refused $100,000, $20,000 of which were to be paid down.

—Washington Hays, of Butts county, Ga., has lost three sons through gunpowder accidents. The last of the three was killed on Christmas.

—The Peaks of Otter, near Lynchburg, Va., long supposed to be an extinct volcano, have recently given unmistakable evidences of action.

—Pius IX., with other good qualities, is an excellent musician; as a young man he was a magnificent tenor, and was carefully educaled musically.

—In the court house at Sunbury may be found a desk and eagle quill which dates back to 1772. So say the grand jury in their official report.

—A rich deposit of gold has been struck in the Centennial Lode, near Laramie City, Wy., it being claimed that the quartz is the richest ever found.

—The feeling of alarm in Europe at the near prospect of war is unabated. Denmark is fortifying herself, and Holland is reorganizing her army.

—In Bradford county, the other day, a father aged ninety years boxed his son's ears severely for abusing his wife. The boy is about sixty years.

—Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, had his infant son baptized last Saturday in water which the Senator brought from the River Jordon twenty years ago.

—The story that Babbitt, the New York soap manufacturer, could have been robbed of $600,000 without missing the money, unlike his soap, won't wash.

—On Saturday morning George Tate, aged twelve years, had his foot cut off while attempting to get on a morning train at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

—Wm. Thompson, convicted of an outrage on the person of a girl 12 years of age at Baltimore in March last, was sentenced on Saturday to 21 years confinement in the penitentiary.

—The Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Association of Great Britain, calls for subscriptions in aid of the persecuted German priests. The Duke subscribes $5,000 and Cardinal Manning $1,500.

—The last descendant of the famous navigator, Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his name to the New World, has just died near Florence. He bore the same name as the great sailor of the fifteenth century.

—A resident of Ottawa, Can., having a horse that he found useless, drove in into the bush on a cold night, chopped the hoofs off the poor animal in order to get its shoes and then left it to its wretched fate.

—The sworn statement of the commissioners of the sinking fund, published according to legal requirement, shows a balance in the sinking fund, Dec. 31, 1875, of $1,225,905.65. Where is it deposited? Who gets the interest?

—The birds which flew off to Florida to escape the chilling winds here, dived right into the snow banks. In the Orange State the season is unusually severe, snow, frost and ice seeming to have followed the fashion of going there to winter.

—Timothy Kirby, ad old citizen of Cincinnati, died on Monday morning, aged eighty-one years, leaving an estate estimated at between two and three millions. Among the few heirs are Don Piatt and Congressman H. B. Banning.

—A train filled with military recruits ran off the track at Odessa, Russia, on Saturday, and plunged down an embankment. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated. Many were burned to death. The total number killed is sixty-eight, and fifty-four injured, several fatally.

—Murray, one of the murderers hanged at Pittsburgh, on Thursday last, died an infidel, resisting the efforts of ministers of various denominations to the last. His gallows companion, Myers, became a Catholic, and joined in the endeavors to convert Murray, but he died declaring his disbelief in religion.

—The body of a laborer named John White was found in a vat at the stock yards, Chicago, on Tuesday morning. He was hauling offal to the vats Monday night, and it is supposed he fell into the boiling blood. His flesh was almost entirely boiled from the bones at the time of the discovery of his body.

—Jesse Spencer, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, Cal., has been placed in communication with his wife and family, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the war. They were discovered comfortably settled at Quincy, Ill., by means of a traveling newspaper item.

—The Boston *Herald* has seen a man who saw two other men who heard it said by the confidential clerk of a prominent politician that Gen. Grant would not allow his friends to put him in nomination for a third term, and that he favored as his successor Minister Washburne, with Conkling as his second choice.

—At Osborn, Mo., on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Thursday night, burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels, all the stores and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars, and escaped.

—A young lady of Hardin county, Iowa, who, merely to show her knowledge of business affairs, drew up and signed a hundred-dollar promissory note at a party several months ago, has just received a notice from the bank to walk around and settle it, with interest. She thinks this is carrying a joke too far.

—At Milwaukee, on Saturday, experiments were made with "Gray's Harmonic System of Multiplex Telegraph." A loop was arranged to Portage, by way of Horicon, and back by way of Watertown, a distance of 200 miles, and over this single wire, it is said, eight messages were sent and eight received at the same time.

—A few days ago Mr. Perkins of Brookhaven, Miss., playfully measured J. H. Stewart for a coffin, and ascertained that an eighteen-inch box would do for him. About eight hours afterward he was astonished to receive notice of Mr. Stewart's death and an order for a coffin was sent in accordance with the above measurement.

—There is a musical prodigy among the coal miners near Massillon, Ohio. He is a boy of 17 and seems devoid of intelligence, except in musical matters. Brought up in the mines, without training of any kind, he has nevertheless remarkable powers for mastering music, and readily learns and plays difficult airs without missing a note.

—At the celebration at Quebec of the hundredth anniversary of the repulse of Montgomery, many of the guests appeared in the costume of 1775, and one, a Mr. Harrower, wore the coat of his grandfather (?), Thompson, who superintended the burial of Montgomery's body and held the dying Wolfe in his arms sixteen years before.

—Edward Martin, a cigar maker who has lately removed from Lancaster county to Reading, reports to the police authorities of the latter place that his daughter, a girl of sixteen or seventeen years, has an uncontrollable mania for dressing herself in boy's clothes. She has manifested this disposition ever since she was eight years of age.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBL

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER ST IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to our Stock into Cash needed for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices which* apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any adver or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think per to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

Our FINAL and ONLY Mark Down this Seas

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONO

The Terms of the Sale are the usual Terms of our House

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

3.—The Contract on our part, to *return the money*, is a part of the bargain case (provided goods are returned unworn).

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE"

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES STANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THE CORNER OF

6th SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH 6
And MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Brow

PHILADELPHIA.

—A musket is on exhibition at Lancaster which was carried at Valley Forge and in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington; was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown and with Washington when he crossed the Deleware. It served through much of the late rebellion and was captured by the rebels. At Gettysburg it was recaptured.

—It is stated that during the Landis-Carruth murder trial, now in progress, Mrs. Landis, who has been legally separated from her husband, and would have been divorced from him but for the law of the Roman Catholic church, of which she is a devout member, interdicting it, and Mrs. Carruth, at present in Vineland, will both figure conspicuously in the trial.

—Since Bishop Haven declared in favor of another course of Grant, the small critics are sticking pins into him at all points. One of the latest of the terrible things they have discovered about the Bishop is that not long ago he delivered a lecture on behalf of a Kalamazoo (Mich.) church, and took $50 for his services, though the house did not pay expenses.

—Some time since it was reported that the stamp tax on bank checks would certainly be removed at the present session of Congress. Now it is asserted that it will be retained, as will also the tax on matches. The Secretary of the Treasury says the government can not afford to dispense with these taxes, and the Committee on Ways and Means will not recommend any change.

—At Orleans, N. Y., one day last week, a shopkeeper hearing a rattling and squealing in his cellar went down and discovered a large rat which in running over a pile of clams had been caught by the tail by one of the shell-fish. The animal had dragged the bivalve to its hole, but was unable to pull it through on account of its size, and was in this situation when it was captured and killed.

—A novel clock has recently been placed in the tower of the Albany (N. Y.) Savings Bank. By an ingenious arrangement the dial is illuminated by a gas burner, lighted automatically at early evening twilight, and extinguished at daylight. This is accomplished by means of the mechanism itself, without the attention of any person; and what is still more wonderful, although the time of daylight varies very greatly from month to month, the clock lights the gas at precisely the proper time from day to day.

—A student in the institution at La Salle, Canada, has reason to bless the miraculous powers of the water of Lourdes if what is said of its effect upon him be true. It arrested the hemorrhage consequent upon the extraction of a tooth after it had continued uninterruptedly for fourteen days and reduced him to a condition of anæmia similar to that recorded of the sainted sister of Sir Perceval, through whom the moon shone and the lightest west wind blew as through a halo or an aureole.

—The Rev. Bernard Keenan, of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lancaster, Pa., is now the oldest clergyman in the United States. He was born in Tyrone, Ireland, ninety-seven years ago, and came to this country in November, 1820, with Dr. Conwell, who had just been consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia in London. Three years later he went to Lancaster, and has been pastor of St. Mary's without interruption for nearly fifty-four years, winning the esteem and confidence of the entire community, irrespective of religious opinion.

—A lady at Bradford, N. H., has had a narrow escape from being buried alive. She had been sick for some time, and had apparently died. Preparations for the funeral were made on the third day after the supposed death, when it was observed, as she was placed in her coffin, that one of the eyes was partly open. Nothing was, however, thought of this, as it was thought to be muscular contraction after death. But when all the arrangements for the funeral were complete, she astonished the attendants by a sudden request to be placed on one side. Her recovery is expected.

—It is proposed to erect in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, near the Centennial buildings, a monument one hundred feet high, commemorative of a century's progress of our country. The design is a succession of gradually diminishing star-shaped stages, corresponding with the number of States in the Union; the original thirteen forming the base or pedestal of the rest. From the thirteenth State, and at five different intervals thereafter, the stages will be increased in height. On these designs the statues of the Presidents will appear in their regular order, from Washington to Grant.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES ABOUT ... AND HIS CRIMES.—To make ... doubly sure, Thomas, the ... his arrival at Bremen, opened the ... ous chest, took out the mecha... sent it to a clock maker to be ... tested. The opinion is advanced ... who saw it on the occasion that ... sin over-reached himself in not ... who constructed and repaired ... that the works were intended to ... up. The hammer, it appears, was ... icately poised, that any rude ... the chest must have brought it ... before the spring was sufficiently ... to lift the lever and let it fall again ... it is possible that on the check ... from the wagon explosion was ... directly by the concussion of ... as has been hitherto assumed, ... ly, by the hammer leaping ... and acting prematurely upon the ... apparatus. The board upon ... mechanism is placed is but ... and has been handed to the ... It consists of five layers of ... fitting, and strongly connected ... other by screws. The model ... too, is in possession of the ... The deliberation with which ... set to work may be gathered ... that he procured the materials ... mission of his crime in very ... ities. He bought the explosive ... in America, and either conveyed ... many as passenger's luggage ... sent after him, a point on ... doubts seem to have risen. ... model of his pernicious clock ... tured after his own drawing ... ordered the clock at Bernberg ... metal case and wooden chest ...

A REMARKABLE PROFESS... CESS.—Among the notable pro... of this country who have ... dinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce ... N. Y. The prominence which ... ed has been reached through ... mate means, and, so far, ... serves the enviable reputation ... enjoys. This large measure of ... result of a thorough and careful ... for his calling, and extensive ... a long and unusally large ... have enabled him to gain high ... even from his professional ... ting his attention to certain ... the science he has so carefully ... he has been rewarded in a ... In these specialities, he has ... nized leader. Not a few of ... prescribed by him have, ... adopted and prescribed by physi... private practice. His pamphlets ... works have been received as ... tions to medical knowledge. He ... added another, and perhaps ... work, because of more general ... to the list of his published ... book, entitled "The People's ... Medical Adviser," is designed ... general circulation. Dr. Pierce ... acknowledgements and honors ... sources, and especially ... from two of the first medical ... the land.—*St. Louis Republican.*

REMEMBER THIS—Now is the ... year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever ... Colds, and fatal results of ... Consumption and other Throat ... Diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN ... been used in this neighborhood ... two or three years without a ... cure. If you have not used ... yourself, go to your druggists ... Murray, Ebensburg, or to ... Wilmore, and ask them of ... success among their customers ... will relieve the worst case. ... faith in any medicine, just ... Bottle of Boshee's German Syrup ... and try it. Regular size ... Don't neglect a cough to save ...

THE great Centennial ... at hand and it behooves every ... he intends to visit the International ... tion at Philadelphia or not, to ... in wearing apparel worthy of ... occasion. To all who have ... to this important matter we ... mend the immense clothing ... worthy friend Godfrey Wolf ... the oldest dealer in that line ... can lay claim to. His store ... street, next door to the post ... stock is the largest and best ... the lowest in Central Pennsylvania ...

Dr. Finney's Compound ... chu is guaranteed to cure ... Kidneys and Bladder, painful ... urination so frequent in old ... suppressed menstruation, ... gravel, gleet, stricture, ... Bright's disease, brickdust ... pain in the back or side, ... ples, blotches and eruptions on ... diseases of a specific or ... regardless of duration, age ... Syrup of Buchu is a positive ... For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY ...

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - JAN. 14, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Nine hundred names were put in the jury wheel last week.

—Wolves are going for Clearfield county sheep at a terrible rate.

—A five foot black snake was killed near Greensburg on New Year's day.

—"Ebensburg is to have water works. The reservoir contract has been let."—*Altoona Mirror.* Who to, pray?

—Fulton county boasts of a stove which was cast in 1764. It ought to have been cast ever long ago—cast over the fence.

—The Pa. R. R. Co. has ordered the immediate construction at the Altoona shops of fifteen more consolidated engines.

—The notorious Woodhull is to lecture in Altoona on Tuesday night next. Her subject is "The True and the False, Socially."

—The amount realized by the Ladies' Fair in aid of the Catholic church in this place, foots up thus far from all sources the handsome sum of $156.

—Some of our local Nimrods were still popping away at the wild pigeons the early part of this week, but the w. p.'s didn't seem to mind it a bit.

—The Hollidaysburg *Register* comes to us this week freighted with no less than twenty-two wedding notices. Middling many matrimonial martyrs.

—The Altoona opera house has been engaged for twenty-one consecutive nights for revival purposes. Rev. E. P. Hammond will conduct the exercises.

—The dry goods and notion store of T. J. [illegible], Altoona, was burglarized on Saturday night last, but the loss is estimated at only twenty-five dollars.

—Mr. Henry Gottlier, of Jenner X Roads, Somerset county, was relieved of twenty-[illegible] dollars by two footpads on Tuesday night of last week. No arrests.

—A letter from the west intended for this week's issue has been crowded out, but as it is altogether descriptive in its nature it will read just as well one week hence.

—Terrific winds, a great deal of rain, lots of mud, considerable frost, and several inches of snow, have been served up to us at various times during the past week.

—Ed. Alex. Moore is seriously ill, as the [illegible] he is, he don't seem to know [illegible] floundering about, as usual, although somewhat the worse for a brief indisposition.

—The shipment of coal from the Clearfield coal fields, over the Tyrone division, Pennsylvania railroad, for the year just passed amounted to 928,297, an increase of 271,338 over that of 1874.

—One of the new eight-wheeled "consolidated" locomotives recently turned out of the Altoona shops, hauled thirty heavily loaded freight cars from Pittsburgh to [illegible] one day last week.

—Mr. John Hughes, of Cambria township, has contracted to deliver one hundred perch of stone, for the building of the reservoir for the new water works, at the low price of 74 cents per perch.

—Wm. Hoerle, an employe at the Johnstown steel works, had his right foot badly pulverized, on Tuesday last, by a piece of heavy metal which a fellow workman accidentally dropped on that member.

—Mrs. George Miller, of Clearfield township, Indiana county, was fatally burned on Wednesday of last week by her clothes taking fire at the cooking stove, her life paying the forfeit on the following morning.

—Lewis Abler, son of Andrew Abler, of Conemaugh borough, while running over the tracks of a train of freight cars, on Saturday last, fell between two of them, and struck his forehead against one of the rails, sustaining very severe injuries.

—Unless some modern Atlas appears to bear the Huntingdon *Globe* and its financial burdens upon his back, that establishment will be sold by the Sheriff this afternoon. We are sorry for Gus—a man with his spirit and pluck deserved a better fate.

—E. C. Parrish, eldest son of Mr. Josue D. Parrish, of this place, has bought the confectionery establishment of Davis & Humphreys, and will hereafter conduct the business in his own name. We wish "Sonny" abundant success in his new departure.

—The residence of Rev. H. McHugh, at Wilmore, was entered on Sunday night last, and twenty dollars in money and various articles of value stolen therefrom. We did not learn how the theft was accomplished nor whether there is any clue to the perpetrators.

—James Scott was run over and killed by the West Newton accommodation, near West Newton, Westmoreland county, on Thursday morning last. His remains were not discovered until three trains in all had passed over and mangled them in a horrible manner.

—The Ebensburg Woolen Factory under the new management is now in the full tide of successful operation, and is turning out [illegible] and woolen yarns in profusion. [illegible] flannels and other flannels constantly in stock and for sale very cheap for cash.

—A school teacher over in Blair county, McCauley by name, challenges any Cambria county pedagogue to spell against him for the championship of the two counties, the words to number from 1,500 to 2,000, and Webster "on a bridge" to be authority upon all disputed points.

—The venerable mother of Daniel McDonald, late of Cambria borough, deceased, aged about 85 years, fell down a flight of stairs at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. McDonald, on Friday last, and received injuries which caused her death in about one hour after.

—Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, of Lock Haven, a lady of considerable histrionic fame, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday evening of next week, Jan 19th, at the Congregational church in this place, to which all are respectfully invited. Subject—"Advertisements." Admission free.

—Alex. Frish, one of the parties who figured in the pistol scene on High street, as reported by us last week, has been held in $[illegible] bail to appear and answer at Court for a breach of the peace, E. G. Kerr, who presented the pistol and threatened to do the shooting, being the prosecutor.

—As will be seen by notice in another column, the law firm of Shoemaker & Sechler has been dissolved by mutual consent, the latter gentleman removing his office to the second story of T. J. Lloyd's new building, on Centre street. Good luck attend them both in "playing it alone."

—We heard the particulars the other day of a transaction in lumber whereby two Western Cambria dealers in that commodity were euchred out of five car loads of lumber, valued in all at about $600, but as there is some talk of a compromise, we forbear further allusion to the matter at this time.

—An eloquent and forcible lecture on the subject of intemperance was delivered by Rev. Father Boyle, pastor of the Catholic church in this place, on Sunday afternoon last, and on Sunday next it is the intention of the Rev. gentleman to commence the formation of a temperance society among his flock.

—Ella, a five year old daughter of Mr. M. V. Orner, residing about one mile east of Altoona, was so shockingly burned on Tuesday of last week, by flames communicated to her clothing from an open fire-place in the basement of the house, that she died on Wednesday evening, after suffering the most excruciating torments.

—An eight year old lad named Bruce Bidloff, son of the proprietor of the Shade House at Confluence, Somerset county, was instantly killed, on Wednesday of last week, by the explosion of a railroad torpedo with which he was experimenting, a large stone and a blacksmith's hammer being the implements used in his investigations.

—Not having heard it in time, we failed to notice the fact last week that the new Board of County Commissioners have continued John A. Kennedy, Esq., as clerk, and John S. Rhey, Esq., as counsel, and have appointed Mr. John Ferguson, of Blacklick township, as Mercantile Appraiser. No better selections could have been made.

—Finley Brothers, of Altoona, have purchased from Mr. Wm. Tiley, of Lilly's station, 170 acres of coal land located in Washington township, for which they have paid the snug sum of $8,800. The new proprietors intend to begin operations forthwith.

—The product of the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, Pa., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, was 55,525 180-2240 tons of steel. This is the largest output, by many thousand tons, of any other five ton plant in the world. The capital stock of the company which runs this establishment is $7,000,000.

—Six prisoners were released from the county jail on Monday last, their terms of imprisonment having expired. One of the six was tried before Judge Dean, and the other five before Judge Barnes, of the late District Court at Johnstown. Seven prisoners yet remain in the jail, the smallest number that Sheriff Baumer has had under his charge for many a day.

—And now comes the champion mean man of the age, the owner of a coal mine near Philipsburg, who, according to the *Industrial World*, walked three miles on a recent occasion to find out how much per centage a Philipsburg merchant would allow him on a three dollar order which he was obliged to give to one of his employes because he did not have the articles needed in his own store.

—The large steam saw mill of Messrs. Joseph Dysart & Son, located in Clearfield township, was, with all its machinery and much other property, destroyed by fire on Saturday night week. The loss is estimated at $10,000, without any insurance. How the fire originated is a mystery, but as the mill had not been in operation for several days, the presumption that it was set on fire seems to be well founded.

—Mr. Daniel Coyle, of Altoona, was relieved of about $25 in money by a couple of tramps on Monday evening last, one of whom, he avers, put his arms around his neck while the other went through his pockets. The police subsequently arrested two suspicious characters, but as no money was found in their possession and Mr. C. failed to identify them, they were discharged with an injunction to "git up and git," which they promptly obeyed.

—As the present issue closes the ninth volume of the FREEMAN, and as we intend to erase from our books the names of all subscribers who owe us for two years and upward, excepting such only as we have reason to believe will pay us, those interested need look for no paper after this date unless they comply with the terms announced in the last issue of our paper. They will all hear from us again, however,—through an officer of the law.

—A two and a half year old child, the only son of Mr. Neal Patton, residing at Lloydsville, in White township, this county, was so badly scalded, on Tuesday afternoon of last week, by running against a pot of boiling water and upsetting the contents on its person, that it died in great agony on the following morning. The grief of the father in consequence of this sad bereavement is said to be heartrending. The remains of the unfortunate little one were interred at Gallitzin on Friday last.

—The construction of a narrow guage railroad from Ebensburg *via* Carrolltown to Cherry Tree, Indiana county, is one of the probabilities of the near future, provided of course the necessary funds are forthcoming. A charter, rumor has it, will be asked for at the next term of Court, and after that will come the opening of subscription books. We hope that the enterprise will be liberally sustained by our citizens and by all concerned, and that the work will be pushed to an early completion. No improvement is more needed or more likely to pay a large dividend on the investment.

—So far as Tunnel Hill or the vicinity of Gallitzin is concerned, we are glad to learn that there is no truth whatever in the reported shooting of four men at a ball held on New Year's eve, as stated by us last week. The affair took place at Bennington, Blair county, and not one of the participants at the dance was from Tunnel Hill, or indeed from any part of this county. We gave the report as we heard it, without intending to bring odium on any person or section, and it therefore affords us pleasure to do justice to a people who are too often charged with crimes and shortcomings in which they have had no part whatever.

—The champion bigot of the age resides in Latrobe, if a correspondent of the Greensburg *Times* can be relied on. His name is Rev. Reiley, he is a minister of the Methodist persuasion, and his superlative bigotry consists in refusing to preach a funeral sermon over the remains of a little child of a citizen of that place, Mr. Braden by name, because four young Catholic boys had among others been selected to act as pall-bearers. He even went so far as to remove the crape from the arms of the offending (?) youths, and delayed the funeral more than an hour by his contemptible conduct. As the editor of the *Times* truthfully remarks, he made a consummate ass of himself.

—Rev. J. N. McGonigle, the worthy pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, was made the victim of a very pleasant "chicken raid" one evening last week, five members of his congregation having appeared at the pastoral study on the occasion referred to, each bearing with him a pair of fine chickens, which were presented and received with the usual "chin music" pertaining to such pleasing episodes. Among the poultry were two "roosters" of fancy breeds and one of the common dunghill species, and the best of the joke is that the newly formed partnership had not been long in existence before Mr. Dunghill went for his aristocratic brethren and knocked the stiffening out of them in short order.

—A son of Mr. Johnston Moore, not of Ebensburg, but of Scotch Valley, Blair county, succeeded in killing a bear with an axe on Sunday last. Young Moore, it seems, was wandering in the woods, not far from his home, when he espied something trying to emerge from a small cave at the mouth of which considerable earth had accumulated, and having an axe with him, he took up his position in front of the opening, and as soon as the animal, which he afterwards discovered to be a bear, stuck its head out he dealt it two or three heavy blows with the blade of the axe, which soon settled the hash of Mr. Bruin. The carcass, which was found to weigh 240 pounds, was subsequently taken to Altoona and sold, the captor, who by the way is a deaf mute, realizing quite a handsome sum from his venture.

—We have received a notice of the marriage of our young friends, Mr. Roddy Morgan and Miss Maggie Pircher, both of Hollidaysburg, which happy union was consummated at St. Mary's church, in that place, on Sunday, January 2d, Rev. Father O'Connor performing the ceremony. We have never been called upon to record an event of the kind in which we take more pleasure, as we know of none more deserving of wedded bliss than the high contracting parties to this truly happy and commendable alliance. Maggie is an honor to her sex—a sweet tempered, amiable and most exemplary young lady—while Roddy is all that a good husband could be; and if they do not enjoy perfect happiness as man and wife it will not be because they are not worthy of it. May God bless and prosper them in this world and crown them with never-ending glory in the world to come.

—Egidius Levy, of Barr township, a farmer pretty well advanced in years, had a hearing before Esq. Kinkead last Tuesday on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, in his own house, on Mrs. Francescus Hunderlach, on the 10th of last December. It appears that Levy visited New York late last fall, became acquainted with Mrs. Hunderlach, who is a widow, loved her at first sight, and promised her that if she would come with him to his home in this county he would marry her, and in advance of the ceremony would execute to her a deed for a certain portion of his real estate. She arrived in this place on the 9th of December, where she was met by her somewhat venerable but none the less ardent lover and conveyed to his residence. On the following morning, as she alleges, Levy attempted to commit the outrage upon her for which she has prosecuted him. We give her version of the transaction, and Levy's counter statement will be heard at the March Court. Mrs. Hunderlach was required to give bail in the sum of $100 to appear at next sessions to prosecute, and the defendant in the sum of $300 to answer. They both complied with the order of the Justice.

JURORS FOR MARCH COURT.—Following are the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn to serve at the ensuing term of our county court:

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Gore, Johnstown; Donahue Silas, Allegheny tp.; Kirsch Henry, Barr tp; Nagle Richard, Barr tp.; Bracken Davis, Barr tp.; Hogue John, Carrolltown; Vance Emanuel, Carroll tp.; Byrne Silas, Carroll tp.; Farren John, Cambria tp.; Bumford Thomas, Cambria tp.; Toohe Michael, Conemaugh; Mock Joseph, Franklin bor.; Lewis Morris J., Johnstown; Frank John, Johnstown; Hay George M., Johnstown; Downey John, Johnstown; Cunningham John, Johnstown; Hogan John F., Millville; Barry David, Prospect; Orris Joseph, Richland tp.; McCormick John, Summerhill tp.; Farber David, Wilmore; Skelly William, Washington tp.; McKenzie Sylvester, Washington tp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Bantley Gottlieb, Johnstown; Burns John, Millville; Baine James, Munster tp.; Brooks James, Clearfield tp.; Coll William, Richland tp.; Carle Andrew, Clearfield tp.; Durbin Aug., Munster; Davis David, jr. Blacklick; Davis John, Cambria tp.; Dailey Joseph, Conemaugh; Drew Mark, Millville; Fenn John, Conemaugh; Frank Chas. A., Woodvale; Fritz Daniel, Susquehanna tp.; Gilbert F. R., Johnstown; Gore John, Johnstown; Galbraith William L., Taylor tp.; Griffin James, Allegheny tp.; Harker John, Conemaugh; Hawes W. H. H., Johnstown; Hoffman Conrad, Johnstown; Heubach Max, Johnstown; Hamilton John, Johnstown; Hopkins D. H., E. Conemaugh; Kuntz Adam, Johnstown; Kuntz Joseph, Johnstown; Keelan Bernard, Cambria bor.; Litzinger Simon, Allegheny tp.; Long Joseph, Croyle; Lamer Jno., Susquehanna; Mariett Harry, Clearfield tp.; McCartney J. W., White tp.; McCloskey J. D., Cambria bor.; McGough Daniel, Croyle; Maltzi Erhart, Richland; O'Hara Daniel, Munster tp.; Osborne Geo. W., Upper Yoder; Peelor David, Johnstown; Paul Elias, Croyle tp.; Rumley Morris D., Conemaugh; Shoemaker Theodore, Ebensburg; Stritmatter Francis, Carroll tp.; Singer Jacob, Conemaugh tp.; Sharkey John, Prospect; Thompson A. F., Washington tp.; Wissinger Hiram, Richland tp.; Westrick Andrew, Chest tp.; Wendell Jacob, Adams tp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adams George W., Coopersdale; Boggs H. A., Johnstown; Buck W. J., Allegheny tp.; Burgoon Jacob, Gallitzin tp.; Bender William, Gallitzin tp.; Burk Daniel, Gallitzin tp.; Barclay Jacob, Upper Yoder; Campbell Martin, Munster tp.; Collins Richard, Clearfield tp.; Criste Joseph, Washington tp.; Campbell Henry, Blacklick tp.; Cobaugh D. W., Franklin; Cooney J. T., East Conemaugh; Christy A. J., Loretto; Dill L. A., sr., Johnstown; Danges August, Johnstown; Doran Arthur, Prospect; Everhart John, Johnstown; Eichenseher Henry, Adams tp.; Eberly Francis, Munster tp.; Griffith Thomas, Cambria tp.; Griffith Joshua W., Woodvale; Gearhart William, Johnstown; Gillen Cornelius, Gallitzin bor.; Harland Andrew, Richland tp.; Huber John, Chest tp.; Howard Levi, Johnstown; Jones William R., Cambria tp.; Jordon John, Johnstown; Kilgore James, Johnstown; Kelly James, Cambria bor.; Kough George, Woodvale bor.; Lingle Simon, Wilmore; Layman John, Conemaugh; Leckey Joseph, Croyle tp.; Monaghen Samuel, Johnstown; Millheiser George, Johnstown; Mansfield Henry, Allegheny tp.; Munday John, Jackson tp.; McFeeley John, Clearfield tp.; Nipps John, Blacklick tp.; Patterson Samuel, Barr tp.; Pringle David M., Croyle tp.; Rutledge Irvin, Johnstown; Rosensteel Thomas, Allegheny tp.; Shoemaker Joseph, Johnstown; Thomas Valentine, Carrolltown; Yeager Conrad, Chest tp.

WHAT WE PAY INTO THE STATE TREASURY.—From the report of the Auditor General of the State for the year 1875 the Johnstown *Tribune* compiles the following statement showing the amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury by Cambria county:

Tax on Bank Stocks............................$	211 62
TAX ON CORPORATIONS.	
Johnstown Water and Gas Company...	440 09
Johnstown Water Company	1,000 00
Johnstown Manufacturing Company..	900 00
Johnstown Mechanical Works............	112 50
Cambria Iron Company	16,163 33
TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Cambria County	4,307 50
TAX ON LOANS, NET EARNINGS, ETC.	
Borough of Johnstown, on loans	174 50
John Dibert & Co., net earnings.........	55 97
Collins, Johnston & Co., net earnings..	75 33
Cambria Iron Company, coal	206 14
TAX ON WRITS, WILLS, DEEDS, ETC.	
J. K. Hite, late Prothonotary.............$	174 35
B. McColgan, Prothonotary	463 84
Samuel Masters, Clerk District Court..	381 04
Jas. M. Singer, Register and Recorder.	338 29
Jas. M. Singer, Reg. and Rec., for collateral inheritance tax............	179 76
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for tavern licenses............	8,088 25
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for retailers' licenses............	1,726 65
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for billiard-rooms, etc............	219 00
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, eating-houses, etc............	190 00
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for peddlers' licenses............	38 00
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for patent medicine licenses............	4 75
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for brewery and distillery licenses	154 40
A. D. Criste, Treasurer, for pamphlet laws............	11 40
BONUS ON CHARTERS.	
Cambria Coal and Coke Company......	62 50

The amount of money paid into this county for the various purposes named is summarized as follows:

PERSONS AND GRATUITIES.	
Cambria County	80 00
COMMON SCHOOLS.	
Cambria County.............................	7,175 48

The value of property in this county subject to tax of three mills on the dollar is set down at $600,000; of property subject to tax of 1 per cent. on the dollar, $18,000; amount of tax on watches, $150; assessment of tax, $2,130. The population of the county is placed at 35,569, and the number of taxables 6,853.

In the list of stocks held by the Commonwealth we find the following:

Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana turnpike............................$	173,850
Indiana and Ebensburg turnpike.........	14 000
Somerset and Conemaugh turnpike..	9,000
Ligonier and Johnstown turnpike ...	8,000

—Nothing daunted at our remissness in the matter of acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Catholic Family Almanac for 1876, as well as a pamphlet copy of a lecture delivered by Hon. Edmund F. Dunne, Chief Justice of Arizona, on the subject of "Our Public Schools; are they free for all, or are they not?" sent us several weeks ago by Mr. John J. Murphy, 130 Grant street, Pittsburg, that gentleman has repeated the experiment, and it would be unkind indeed if we did not make the *amende honorable* at this time, late though it be. The Almanac is replete with valuable and interesting matter peculiarly fitted for Catholic homes, and contains many handsome engravings, prominent among which is a splendid likeness of Cardinal McCloskey in full scarlet canonicals; and the Lecture, which it is almost needful to say is a masterly effort, is the same one which prompted Grant to remove Chief Justice Dunne from the high position which he filled with honor to himself and to the court over which he presided. Both these works, and indeed anything pertaining to the stock of a Catholic bookseller, can be obtained by addressing Mr. Murphy, as above. The lecture we particularly commend to everybody who loves fair play and desires the perpetuation of free speech in this vaunted land of liberty.

—We learned the other day of a most remarkable escape from a frightful railroad accident, which occurred some time ago, but which, never having been in print, may still be considered news. It seems that a Munster township farmer and several members of his family, besides one or two neighbors, were returning home in a spring wagon after having made their jubilee visits to the Catholic church, Summitville, and when about to cross the track of the E. & C. R. R. near Luckett's station, were suddenly confronted by the Branch train under full headway, and it was only by the most superhuman efforts, that the wagon and its inmates were saved from total annihilation, the truth being, as we learned from one of the participants, that the horses were actually pulled back upon their haunches by the driver, and in that position remained, within a few inches of the track, until the train had scooted by and the danger was past. A more hair-breadth escape than this we have never heard of.

GOOD RESOLUTION.—Now is the time to turn over new leaves and make good resolutions, among which should be a determination on part of our masculine friends to buy all their made-up clothing during the centennial year at Hess' renowned clothing bazarr, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown. A resolution of that kind need only be kept long enough to try the experiment, as there is no danger of any one going back on it after they have found that money can be saved and satisfaction secured by dealing with Hess.

A CENTURY AGO.—One hundred years have fled since liberty was won, when valient blood was shed and gallant deeds were done. Look back one hundred years—the galling fetters see; a nation bathed in tears and struggling to be free. See *now* how great the stride, we fear no bitter foes, since Murphy's leading aim and pride is to sell such splendid clothes. Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

Our Puzzle Department.

CHEST SPRINGS, Jan. 8, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Taking the problems as they came in your last issue, J. F. Storm's claims first attention. In first problem the total loss in the transaction with A was $10. The items were: Sugar $3, cash $5, tea $1, and cash $1. B alone was responsible for the $10, because he dealt with A first and he returned $8 cash to C. C took back his bad $2 note and returned to B his two $1 bills. B lost $3 worth of sugar and $5 in cash and C lost $1 worth of tea and $1 in cash. In J. F. Storm's second problem the sheep were divided 6 to the first son, 3 to the second, and 2 to the third.

F. J. P.'s big cannon seems to be troubling some of the folks yet, though I am sure the rule for solving it is quite plain: "Similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their like dimensions." Cube the diameter of the ball which is used as a measure and cube the diameter of the large ball; then as first cube is to second cube, so is the weight of first to weight of second, and of course the correctness of the answer depends on the correctness of the measure used.

I will respectfully submit the following answer to "Rob Roy's" problem: I find the mean distances which both teams traveled in plowing once round by adding the outside length of the space plowed by one plow to the inside length and taking half. The difference of the mean distances in one round is 4 rods, and the difference is the same every time they go round; and as they diminish the land 2 rods every round, they will make as many rounds as 2 rods are contained times in 80 rods, or the width of the land, which gives 40 rounds, and that multiplied by 4, or the gain in one round, gives 160 rods, or one-half mile, which the outside team goes farther than the inside one.

To E. F. M.'s problem I would say that if the arms of the lever are to each other as 3 to 4, 9 on the 4 arm will be balanced by 12 on the 3 arm; also 12 on the longer arm will balance 16 on the shorter.

Answer to bottle problem—As one cu. in. of water weighs .03616 of a lb., avoirdupois, and the column of water sustained by 1 square inch of the cork is 130 feet multiplied by 12 inches, or 1560 cubic inches and 1560 times .03616 gives 56.4 lbs. avoirdupois.

TIMBER PROBLEM.

A stick of pine timber is 2 feet square at one end and 18 inches square at the other. A piece sawed from one end weighs 55 oz. Some lead is found which weighs 45 oz. in air and 41 oz. in water; the lead and piece of pine, fastened together, weigh 30 oz. in water. What does said stick of hewed timber *weigh?* A. D. H.

JANUARY 10, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—The following are my solutions to some of the problems in last week's issue.

To J. F. Storm's No. 1—$10, lost by the operation with A, of which B lost $9, and C lost $1. To his No. 2—The wise man borrowed one sheep from a neighbor and put it along with the other eleven, thus bringing the number up to 12, one-half of which is 6, one-fourth 3, and one-sixth 2, making 11 sheep and 1 left, which he returned to the owner.

"Rob Roy's" problems are not absurdities now, but I have no time to work them out at present. Hereafter I may try it, if no one in the meantime sends in the solutions.

As to the bottle under water I will pass it by, for I confess I have very little knowledge of bottles, either under water or above it, or of the pressure necessary to drive in the cork or pull it out, and I confess further, that I don't know what influence the contents of bottles would have on the human mind or body; therefore I shall leave the solution of *that* problem to those more practiced in the bottling business.

The answer to tilting problem of E. F. M. is 12 lbs. either way. It is also a solution to Mr. "Scanlan's *famous cheese problem*," if it were weighed on a beam the arms of which were of different lengths from the fulcrum. But if weighed in scales (and the problem said scales), the fulcrum being in the centre of the rod bearing such *false scales*, then the cheese would weigh 12¼ lbs. This can be proven and demonstrated. When I said it weighed 9 lbs. I knew it to be wrong, but it was for the purpose of affording the propounder an opportunity to contradict it by giving a demonstration. Mr. A. D. H. says "*one piece* of cheese could have only *one weight*," and I agree with him; but the one in question could have either of two weights, according (as said above) to the weighing machine on which it was weighed. And this is much easier proven than it is for him to divide his *trapezium field* into *two equal* fields by a diagonal line from one angle to another.

Then let me remark, that in my solution to the falling body problem, I made a slight mistake in the calculation, which caused the discrepancy between mine and the solution given by the author—mine being 392 feet and his, which is correct, 393¼ feet. Two of the solutions to Brown's puzzle given by Storm seems not to be strictly in accordance with the requirements, some of the columns when added up making only 24. LORETTO.

GALLITZIN, Jan. 10, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I stated in my last epistle that I would not thereafter tax the small amount of brains I have with the puzzles contained in your columns. However, E. F. M. having requested me to do so, I appear once more.

E. F. M. is aware that 3 bears the same ratio to 9 that 4 does to 16; consequently *vice versa*.

In regard to J. C. Scanlan's cheese problem, I admit an error of one-half pound. But if not mistaken the weight was 12¾ lbs. I had only given it a passing notice. I now say the true weight is 12 lbs.

Answer to J. F. Storm's problems—1st. A received $5 in money and $3 worth of sugar from B and $1 in money and $1 worth of tea from C. Consequently A cleared $10 on his counterfeit bill. J. F. S. says B and C settled justly. On that conditions, B lost $5 in cash and $3 worth of sugar, while C lost $1 in cash and $1 worth of sugar. 2d. Where the judge in Turkey had to divide 17 horses, giving shares of one-half, one-third and one-ninth, without dividing a horse, he did it by putting his own horse with the rest and letting each take his share, so as not to take his horse. They were all satisfied, and the Judge's horse remained. I advise J. F. S. to do likewise by putting in an extra sheep. If he prefers an arithmetical solution, he can have it by adding the fractional parts, which equal eleven-twelfths, and taking the proportion according to condition of the question.

"Loretto" answered the cannon ball question correctly, according to first proposition. I said (as given by Brooks) suppose a ball 4 inches diameter to weigh 50 lbs., then the weight would be 4556¼ lbs., as answered by "Loretto." The actual weight of a solid inch of cast metal, as given by Trautwine, is 2601 of a lbs., which did not appear in type as I intended. Then the true weight of ball was 795.16 100 lbs.

In answer to A. St. B. C. problem, I admit I was no little surprised to find that twice the whole population of Pennsylvania could stand inside the borough limits of Ebensburg, allowing each man two square feet and supposing the population to be 3,000,000, besides having 969,600 square feet still left for the buildings to stand upon. But it did not make me open my eyes. I had them open. N. B. If you will take the trouble to insert this I promise not to bother you again.

Yours, respectfully, F. J. P.

JANUARY 8, 1876.

FRIEND MCPIKE—I answer Mr. Storm's problem thus: The wise man put one of his own sheep in with the 11, which made 12; then the first boy got one-half, which was 6, the second boy got one-fourth, which was 3, and the third got the one-sixth, which was 2—making 11 in all. Then the wise man drove his own sheep home again.

I send you another.

PROBLEM.

I bought rum at $1 25 per gallon, and by accident so much leaked out that I am content to lose 20 per cent. How much must I sell it at per gallon?

ONE MORE.

The wheels of a cart are 5 feet in circumference and that of a wheelbarrow 27 inches. How many more times will the latter turn round than the former in going around the earth? How many more times in going through the earth, allowing the diameters to be one-third of the circumferance?

Yours, &c., J. C. SCANLAN.

CHEST SPRINGS, Jan. 10, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN.—My deceitful balance problem of last week was sent for the purpose of proving that 12 lbs. is the true weight of Scanlan's cheese problem. I think it is very plain that "Loretto" errs when he says that the cheese weighs 9 lbs., when one arm of the false balance makes it weigh the same. The weight of the cheese is a mean proportional between 9 and 16, thus, 9 : 12 :: 12 : 16, or thus, 9 : 144 : 16. Then, according to the question, the first term and the ratio are given to find the second term. The product of the first term and the ratio equal 144, second term; and $\sqrt{144}=12$ mean proportional, or answer to cheese problem.

Answer to J. F. Storm's problem—The wise man added a sheep to the flock and then divided them between the sons, according to the will of the dying man; and his own sheep was left after the divide.

Answer to "Rob Roy's" problem—The outer team travelled 159¼ rods farther than the other.

Yours, F. F. M.

KENT, O., Jan. 1, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—In answer to A. St. B. C.'s problem allow me to say that if the limits of your borough were one-half mile square they would more than accommodate the supposed population of Pennsylvania, viz: 3,000,000. But if its limits were one mile by one-half mile, six millions could stand therein, allowing each one two square feet of space, and there would be left at each of the four corners 434,800 square feet of room for hotel and livery purposes.

Answer this problem, somebody: Take any five of the following figures—no more nor less—place them as you choose, and then add them together so as to make the product 20. Rule, simple addition. Figures to select from—1, 3, 7, 5, 7, 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 1, 7. S. LITTLE.

PROBLEM.

From the time a heavy stone was dropped down a deep, dry shaft, until the report of it striking the rock at the bottom reached the top of the shaft, was 28.5218 seconds. Required, the depth of the shaft.

Loretto, Jan. 10, 1876. S. O. D.

We Must

CLOSE OUT OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

Of Fall Bonnets and Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Plumes, Untrimmed Felt Hats, and Ladies' Black Beaver Coats and Cloaks,

ESPECIALLY.

At any price, regardless of Cost, to make room for our Spring

IMPORTATIONS,

Which will surpass anything ever seen in Johnstown.

WE HAVE FIVE HUNDRED

GREY AND BROWN BLANKETS

On hand, which, on account of the mild winter, are slow sale. These we will selll for whatever we can get.

SAVE MONEY BY CALLING ON

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!

MUSSELMAN & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.

To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Hevi, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., R. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

The Currency Question.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF WM. A. RICHARDSON SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR 1873—THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MONEY EXPENDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS ANOTHER DIRECT CAUSE OF THE PANIC—THE REMEDIES PROPOSED FOR THE EVIL—THE TWO OPPOSING PANICS—THE COMPARATIVE UTILITY OF THE DIFFERENT MEDIUMS, ETC.

(THIRD PAPER.)

DEAR FREEMAN—As authentic statements touching this subject, I quote the following opinions of Ex-Secretary Richardson:

"The prevailing practice, not only of national banks, but of state banks and private bankers, of paying interest on deposits attracts currency from all parts of the country to the large cities, and especially to New York, the great financial centre. At seasons of the year when there is comparatively little use for currency elsewhere, immense balances accumulate in New York, where, not being required by the demand of legitimate and ordinary business, they are loaned on call at a higher rate of interest than that paid to depositors and are used in speculation.

"Every year, at the season when the demand sets in from the West and South for currency to be used in payment for and transportation of their agricultural products, there occurs a stringency in the money market arising from the calling in of such loans to meet this demand.

"Until this year, though annually creating some embarrassment, this demand has been met without serious difficulty.

"During the past summer, anticipating the usual autumn stringency, the Treasury Department sold gold while the market price was high, currency abundant, and bonds for sale in the market were scarce, and while there was a surplus of gold in the Treasury, and thereby accumulated about fourteen million dollars of currency with the view of using the same or such part thereof as might be necessary in the purchase of bonds, for the sinking funds at times during the autumn and winter they could be bought at a price not above par in gold, or in meeting demands upon the Treasury, as circumstances should require.

"This year there was a great demand for currency to pay for the heavy crops of a bountiful harvest, for which the European countries offered a ready market. The suspension of certain large banking houses, the first of which occurred on the 18th day of September, alarmed the people as to the safety of banks and banking institutions in general. Suddenly there began a rapid calling in of demand loans and a very general run on the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Entire confidence was manifested in United States notes and even in national-bank notes, and they were drawn wherever they could be obtained and were largely hoarded with as much avidity as coin was ever hoarded in times of financial distress when that was the circulating medium of the country. The banks found themselves unable to meet the demands upon them, currency in circulation became exceedingly scarce, and the business of the country became greatly embarrassed.

* * * * * * * * *

"There can be no doubt that the practice by banks of allowing interest on deposits payable on demand is pernicious, and fraught with danger and embarrassment to borrower and lender, as well as to the general business interests.

"Deposits payable on demand should be limited to that surplus which individuals require over and above their investments, and no part of that from which they expect an income. Such deposits are comparatively stable in average amount, and constitute a healthy basis for banking purposes within proper limits, which prudent bankers know how to determine.

"But if deposit accounts are employed as temporary investments, the interest attracts a large amount of money to those cities where such interest is paid, and where speculation is most active, at seasons when as much profit thereon cannot be secured elsewhere. With the first return of activity in legitimate business these temporary investments are called in, and jeopardize in their sudden withdrawal the whole business of the banks, both affecting the legitimate depositors on the one hand by excitement and distrust, and on the other creating a condition of things in which the borrowers on call are also unable to respond. The banks have borrowed their money of depositors on call. They have loaned it on call to speculators, who by its use have contributed to inflate the prices of the stocks or merchandise which have been the subject of their speculations. The speculator wants it to carry the stocks till he can dispose of them without a loss. This he is unable to do in a stringent money market. The banks, their depositors and the borrowers, all want it at the same time, and of course a stringency is developed which spreads distress throughout the country.

"The system creates an immense amount of debts payable on demand, all of which thus suddenly and unexpectedly mature at the first shock of financial or commercial embarrassment in the country, and at the very time when most needed, by debtors and when they are least able to respond."

The above extracts show some of the causes of the *panic*. It is certain that the vast accumulation of deposits in the banking establishments of New York city, when money was not needed by their correspondents and the consequent loaning thereof to wild speculators and gamblers in stocks, to say nothing of the rascality of the banks themselves, rendered money scarce when a large volume of currency was needed for legitimate business; and this contributed largely to produce the hard times. Another potent agent to the same end was the vast amount of money used in the construction of new railroads. According to John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, the amount thus expended in the five years preceding 1873, was $1,700,000,000, or $340,000,000 annually.

When we consider the weight of this debt on the money market, what wonder that a panic ensued. Still another item in this long array is the excess of imports into this country over our exports, of more than $100,000,000, annually. And I might add various other instances of the want of political economy in the nation.

THE PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Every poison has an antidote. Every disease is supposed to have its remedy. The plans proposed for the restoration of good times are various, and the theorists who put them forth, numerous; yet in the vast assemblage we can discern two distinct classes, or parties, whose views are diametrically opposed. From their views on the financial problem they derive their names—the Greenback party and the Hard-Money or Bondholders' party.

The Bondholders' party *insists* that the public debt, principal and interest, must be paid in gold; that, to restore prosperity, the currency of the country must have a *specie basis*; and that the paper currency must be contracted. The Greenback party, on the other hand, declares that a *specie basis* and the resumption of specie payments are impracticable and impossible; that the currency of the country must be elastic—capable of accommodating itself to the necessities of business; that the paper currency of the Government shall be a full legal tender—equal to gold; that the acts of Congress creating national banks shall be repealed; the circulation of national bank notes withdrawn, and greenbacks substituted in their stead; and several other plans of which I shall treat hereafter.

THE COMPARATIVE UTILITY OF THE VARIOUS MEDIA OF CURRENCY.

The metallic currency is the most cumbrous, and, on account of its scarcity, the most unelastic medium. An adequate idea of its unhandiness may be formed by calculating the standard weight of a considerable sum of coin. Paper money, from its comparatively light weight, is infinitely of more utility as a medium of exchange; and from its cheapness it is elastic—that is, it can be issued in volume sufficient meet the demands of business, which cannot be said of gold. Still more expeditious are checks, drafts, bills of exchange, etc.

For want of time I must stop here this week. More anon. J. M.

"THE world rolls freedom's swelling wave, and ripens with its sorrow; keep heart! who bears the cross to-day will wear the crown to-morrow." All of which is a very fine sentiment, but it is more eminently practical to wear warm clothing at this inclement season of the year than to wear a crown to-morrow, or at any other time. The warm clothing we speak of, well made and of the best material, can be found in good variety at Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, where dry goods, groceries, etc., also in great profusion abound.

LAW FIRM DISSOLVED.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the law was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
WM. H. SECHLER.

Ebensburg, Jan. 10, 1-75.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE
HOTEL PROPERTIES
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a PIECE or LOT of GROUND situate at Cresson, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the Cresson Springs Company, heirs of M. M. Adams, dec'd, and others, containing 4 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a large two story FRAME HOUSE, containing *twenty-seven rooms*, FRAME STABLE, CARRIAGE SHED, ICE HOUSE, and other outbuildings. Pure running water on the premises. The location is admirably adapted for a hotel and summer resort.

JNO. E. SCANLAN,
[1-14.-3t.] Executor of WM. CALLAN, dec'd.

COMMITTEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned, Committee of the person and estate of ELLEN G. CALLAN, widow of William Callan, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the "Callan House" in Washington township, (near Cresson,) Cambria county, Pa., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1876, a large amount of personal property, consisting of 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 sled, 2 wheel-barrows, 1 wash-kettle, 1 clothes-wringer, 1 sewing machine, 1 piano, about 28 bed steads, feather beds and pillows, bolsters, pillows mattresses, bed spreads, quilts, haps and a large amount of bed clothing, bureaus, wash stands, lounges, large dining tables, other tables, cane-seat chairs, 76 common chairs, wardrobes, wash-bowls, pitchers and soap dishes; carpets and mattings, hat-racks, large and small looking glasses, window blinds, clocks, lamps, dinner bells, 9 stoves, rocking chairs, and a large variety of articles usually found in a well-furnished hotel, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms and conditions of sale will be made known.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Committee, &c.
Jan. 12, 1876.-6t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Having bought and left with ANDREW GILLESPIE, of Summerhill township, one gray mare, one bay mare, and a lot of harness, I hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with said property.

VALENTINE CRAMER.
Jan. 10, 1876.-3t.*

DISSOLUTION.—Inasmuch as by the death of J. K. HITE, Esq., one of the partners in the firm of COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co., said firm was dissolved, notice thereof is hereby given, and that the business of Banking, heretofore conducted by said firm, will be continued by the undersigned in the name of Collins, Johnston & Co.

PHILIP COLLINS,
R. L. JOHNSTON.
Ebensburg, Jan. 11, 1876.-3t.

DYSPEPSIA CURED FREE.

Any person suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion will be cured by using Dr. Williard's Compound Powders. Send for a trial package; it costs nothing, and will cure you. Address DIBBLEE & CO., Chemists, 1355 Broadway, New York.

CHEAP LANDS IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST!

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company is selling, at exceptionally low prices and on terms to suit purchasers, over

ONE MILLION ACRES

of their magnificent grant, on either side and within twenty miles of their road. Admirably suited for production of Corn, Cotton, Grain, Grass, Fruits and all other Northern crops. Winters are mild, permitting out-door labor for eleven months. Soil fertile beyond precedent. No grasshoppers, no drought. Special inducements for establishment of manufactories. For circulars, address W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

Best place to learn BUSINESS or to qualify as teachers of BOOKKEEPING or SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP is at Union Business College, Cleveland, O. Oldest of the BRYANT & STRATTON chain of Colleges, and *one of the best known*, as Messrs. FELTON & SPENCER have doubtless personally instructed more students than any two men living. Send stamp for Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains over 400 fine historical engravings and 900 pages, with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial celebration. Send for full description and extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philad'a, Pa.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

EMPLOYMENT.—Male and female, salary or commission. We pay Agents a salary of $30 a week and expenses. EUREKA M'F'G CO., Hartford, Ct. Particulars *free*.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

Saturday, 29th day of January, 1876,

at TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate of which CATHARINE TODD died seized, to wit:

A PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND

situate in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 264 feet to Lloyd street, adjoining an alley on the east and lot of the heirs of Philip Noon, dec'd, on the west, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

And a Two Story Log Shop, Weather-boarded.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

JAMES MYERS,
[1-7.-3t.] Adm'r of CATHARINE TODD, dec'd.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Summitville, on

Saturday, 29th day of January, 1876,

at TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, of which JOHN C. BOLAND died seized, to wit:

A PIECE or LOT of GROUND

situate in the Borough of Summitville, Cambria county, fronting 66 feet on Turnpike street and extending back 266 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of James Gillen on the west and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOTEL,

Frame Stable, Warehouse and Icehouse.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES BOLAND,
[1-7.-3t.] Adm'r of JOHN C. BOLAND, dec'd.

Furs and Sheep Pelts WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for Fox, Mink, Otter, and all other desirable Furs. Also for Sheep Pelts in good condition. JOS. WEISER, Watchmaker.

P. S. Watches and Clocks promptly and perfectly repaired at the very lowest prices.

Ebensburg, Nov. 26, 1875.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB SHARBAUGH, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent, late of Carroll township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having accounts against the same should produce them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY C. SHARBAUGH, Executrix.
JOHN W. SHARBAUGH, Executor.
[1-7.-6t.]

COMMITTEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Committee of the person and estate of ELLEN G. CALLAN, widow of William Callan, dec'd, by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said ELLEN G. CALLAN are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Committee.
Summitville, Jan. 3, 1876.-6t.

NOTICE.—Having bought and left in possession of JOHN BURKHART, of Susquehanna township, the following described personal property, I hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with the same, to wit: 1 horse, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, oats, corn, buckwheat, straw, corn-fodder, hay, grain in the ground, plough, spreaders, butts and other chains.

G. W. STALB.
Susquehanna Twp., Dec. 21, 1875. [1-7.-3t.]

RAGS, &c., WANTED.—I will pay CASH for COTTON and WOOLEN RAGS, OLD STOCKINGS, FLANNELS, OLD BLANKETS and HARD WOOD WASTE from the looms. Inquire at the Saddlery and Shoemaker Shop of EVANS & VOGEL, High Street, Ebensburg.

Jan. 1.-6t. M. BEAUMONT.

MONOMANIA IN HORSES.

In 1806, during the campaign of Austerlitz, a Piedmontese officer possessed a beautiful, and, in other respects, a serviceable, mare, but which one peculiarity rendered at times very dangerous for the saddle. She had a decided aversion to paper, which she immediately recognized the moment she saw it, and even in the dark if one or two leaves were rubbed together. The effect produced by the sight or sound of it was so prompt and violent that in many cases she unhorsed her rider; and in one case, his foot being entangled in the stirrup, she dragged him a considerable way over a stony road. In other respects this mare had not the slightest fear of objects that would terrify most horses. She regarded not the music of the band, the whistling of the balls, the roaring of the cannons, the fire of the bivouacs, or the glittering of arms. The confusion and noise of an engagement made no impression upon her; the sight of no other white object affected her; no other sound was regarded; the view or the rustling of paper alone roused her to madness. All possible means were employed to cure her of this extraordinary and dangerous aberration, but without success; and her master was at length compelled to sell her, for his life was in continual danger. A mare belonged to the French guard royal from 1816 to 1821. She was perfectly manageable, and betrayed no antipathy to the human being, nor to other animals, nor to horses, except they were of a light gray color, but the moment she saw a gray horse she rushed upon it and attacked it with the greatest fury. It was the same at all times and everywhere. She was all that he wished on the parade, on the route, in ranks, in action and in the stable; but such was her hatred toward gray or white horses that it was dangerous to place them in the stable with her at whatever distance. If she once caught a glimpse of one, whether horse or mare, she rested not until she had thrown her rider, or broken her halter, and then she rushed on it with the greatest fury and bit it in a thousand pieces. She generally, however, seized the animal by the head or throat, and held it so fast that she would suffocate it if it were not promptly released from her bite.

As she grew old the mania was not quite removed, but it was somewhat weakened. No other body of a white color appeared to make the least impression upon her. A mare belonging to the fifth squadron of French hussars feared, on the contrary, all white inanimate objects, such as white mantles, coats, or even the sleeves of shirts and chemises too much displayed, and particularly white plumes. When any of these white bodies, especially in motion, were first perceived, if they were of any magnitude, and their motion was rapid, she was in a dreadful fright, and strove to escape; but if they were of no great size and moved more gently, she rushed furiously upon them, struck at them with her fore feet, and endeavored to tear them with her teeth. No other colors produced the slightest effect upon her, nor did the appearance, however sudden, of a white horse, or dogs of the same color; but if a white plume waved, or a white sheet of water floated by her, her fear or rage was ungovernable. These three cases of singular and peculiar aversion possess all the characters of the true monomania.

A CANARY THAT SINGS "HOME, SWEET HOME."—Mr. Philip Wall, of Phœnixville, besides being largely engaged in the cigar and tobacco business at that place, devotes much attention to the rearing and training of canary birds for sale. He has one now among his collection that sings very sweetly "Home, Sweet Home," every note of which is clear and distinct. Mr. Wall informs us that it required considerable trouble to teach the bird to sing the old and popular song, and now it warbles nothing else. His mode of instruction he informs us was as follows: He placed the canary in a room where it would not hear the singing of other birds, suspended its cage from the ceiling, so that it would see its reflection in a mirror, and beneath the latter placed a musical box, that was regulated to play no other tune but "Home, Sweet Home."—Hearing no other sounds but this, and believing the music proceeded from the bird it saw in the mirror, the young canary soon began to catch the notes, and finally accomplished what its owner had been laboring to attain, that of singing the song perfectly. Mr. Wall has been offered and refused $20 for this canary.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

"WHEN THE COWS COME HOME."—Many of our farmers have wasted years of valuable time just because they did not teach their cows to come home at night. Any one who has lived or traveled in the country will remember the familiar "Co-bos, Co-bos," of the farmer's son or hired man, as he endeavors to coax the cows from the great pasture. We have had a little experience in this matter, and well remember how many times we have waded through the brush and bog, looking for the cows, and, boy-like, we thought them dreadfully contrary animals; but we have lived long enough to learn better, and now think that the biped was the more contrary of the two. Boys, we will tell you a secret that will save you a great deal of trouble, and it is this: Every time the cows are driven up at night, or in the morning, give them a good lick of meal or bran, and our word for it, the cows will always be on hand at milking time. Besides this they will give more milk, and forget to kick over the milk pail, even if you do whistle a little too loud.—*Exchange.*

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON,
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

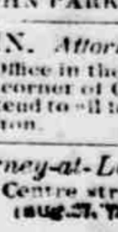
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
41 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,
133 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 21, m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'75.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18 '75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.
HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING
—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1,'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. 10-14-tf.]

HOW AN EARLY SETTLER ATTENDED A WEDDING.—*A Scrap of Unwritten History.*—The early history of Cooper county is full of interest and romance. About the year 1820 there were but few families living on the south side of the river. The most prominent were by the name of Cole, who had a fort about two miles below Booneville, into which they retreated when in danger from Indians. Such a thing as a wedding was a rare occurrence, as the population was very scattered, and it was inconvenient to assemble, as people lived so far from each other. About this time the Cole family was invited to attend a wedding in Cooper's Bottom, over the river, in Howard county, and about eight miles off. The elder Cole, his wife and all of the children, except a boy named Sam, about sixteen years old, got ready to attend the wedding and for that purpose all the clothes belonging to the family were brought into requisition. They started early in the evening, as they had to travel a considerable distance and cross the Missouri river, and left Sam, by himself, at home. Towards evening he commenced to muse on the subject of the wedding, and his curiosity became intensely excited to witness the event. But there was no horse to ride, the river was to cross, and it was too late to cross by the ferry. Besides all the clothes were gone (it was in the summer) and Sam's only garment was a tow shirt. Fortunately just as the sun was going down Sam espied his father's pet bull slowly making his way up to the fort, and the idea occurred to him, that here was a way to get to the wedding. He immediately improvised a bridle of hickory bark, put it on the bull, mounted him and started just as he was. He got to the river just at dark, went about three hundred yards above the ferry landing, and boldly urged his trusty steed into the foaming current of the Missouri river. He landed on the other side at the usual place safe and sound, and ascended the bank and took up his line of march to the wedding, got to the cabin in time, anchored his bull opposite the open door, where he could see, laid down on the back of his steed and gazed, for the first time, on a wedding. He laid on his bull where he could see all that was going on and not be seen himself, till late in the evening, when, as he declined to go into the company, he was stowed away out of sight till morning, when he returned, with the rest of the family, home.

The hero of this incident is still living in this county, enjoying a green old age and a reputation surpassed by none of the many prosperous farmers of this county, and no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than Captain Sam Cole.—*Booneville Advertiser.*

A NEW YEAR'S DIARY.—A large number of the young men of Detroit will to-day purchase diaries for 1876, and to-morrow they will take up their pencils with a firm determination to keep track of every day in the year. Every young man should keep a diary. When he is old and gray his grandchildren will fish it out of the rag-bag and find it more valuable than gold or silver. There is no set style of jotting down thoughts and events, but perhaps it may be well to give the record of 1875 as taken from the pocket diary of an average young man:

"January 1—Went to see my girl. Shall leave off swearing, drinking, euchre, smoking, chewing, being out nights, betting, going to the opera, and shall try to save $10,000 this year."

"January 7—Went to see my girl. Lost a box of cigars somewhere."

"February 1—Won $25 betting on a dog-fight. That's the way to scoop 'em. Am trying to get along on fifteen cigars per day. Went to see my girl. She says I shouldn't swear."

"April 20—Went to see my girl. Nothing new."

"Jul. 4—This is the glorious Fourth."

"September 1—Went to see my girl."

"November 11—Glorious weather. Went to see my girl."

"December 1—This is the 1st of December."

"December 25—This is Christmas."

"December 31—This is the last day of the year. I must commence to-morrow to save money and break off my bad habits. Went to see my girl last night, and made her happy by telling her that I was going to save $10,000 next year."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A CITY IN THE SEA.—A Kingston (Jamaica) correspondent writes: "In the latter end of the century, old Port Royal disappeared beneath the waves, in an earthquake, leaving no other memorial behind than these few patches of reefs. In calm and clear evenings, when there is not a ripple on the glassy surface of the sea, you may look down into fifteen fathoms of water, see submerged houses, churches, and towers, with shark swimming quietly in and out of the open windows of their belfries. The work of centuries was destroyed in a few moments by one single convulsive throb of the thin film on which man has lived and speculated for ages past. An American diving company, instigated in their enterprise by tales of untold wealth buried beneath the sea by this sudden shock, rescued no treasures but the big bell suspended still in the bell-tower, and donated the same to the museum of the island, where it may have been seen, with many puzzling inscriptions upon it which nobody as yet has been able to decipher."

HE was a young man in the prime of life, and he stealthily approached the corner of a fashionable avenue at 11 o'clock P. M., Dec. 31. He loaded his little shotgun, and stood irresolute; 1875 was on its last legs. The clock struck 12; he gazed upon the firmament in doubt. Should he shoot a star, or crack a piece of crater out of the poor old moon. Suddenly a window over the way was opened and a fair young creature in the flush of youth let fly a juvenile cracker upon the sidewalk. It gave two cracks and fluffed. "That's not bad," said the young man, "try it some more," and he shut his eyes turned the other way, and fired two shots at one of the starry rings which greeted the new year. So 1876 was born, and two young hearts were made happy.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT
KNAKE & McGINN'S,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT ARION PIANO.
Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.
Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.
WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.
CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book. Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, etc., required.
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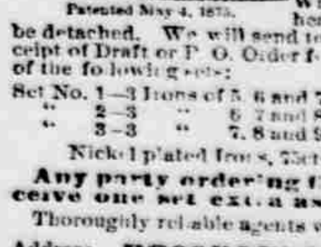
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By means of the microscope a great variety of organisms have been discovered in the oral cavity, growing and thriving on the upper and under surface of the tongue, on the inner side of the lips, on the inner side of the cheeks, on the gums and palate, in the throat, and in the œsophagus ... far as the upper opening of the stomach. Some of these minute forms of ... the accompaniments of disease. ... White Plant (Oidium albicans) ... example, occurs most frequently in the mouths of the persons who ... habit of breathing impure air ... ing unwholesome food, or ... and vigor have been interfered ... previous gastric or intestinal ... A plant known as Crypto... visæ, and composed of curious ... or oval cells, is also found in the ... fur of the tongue of persons ... undertyphus, and in the oral ... of those who have suffered ... organic disease. But the ... is to be met with also in the ... people in moderately good health ... growth is encouraged by the ... of malt liquors. Let those ... that a quart of ale is a dish ... take note of it. A sort of plant ... Leptothrix buccalis is found ... mouths, and it is impossible ... to eradicate it, or to prevent its ... opment. It consists of slender ... ureless fibres of various length ... end is free; the other is planted ... projects from a fine granular ... though a limited number of plants ... always floating in the secretions ... tached from any substance. ... slender hairs are met with ... singly, sometimes in bundles. ... multiply with great rapidity ... scarcely any portion of the ... free from them. Along with ... forms of life we must associate ... are known as monads or, as some ... calls them, plastic particles. ... alists are divided on the subject ... whether these should be regarded ... independent living things of ... grade, having an individuality ... own, or whether they should ... looked upon as developments ... of some higher organisms ... mal or vegetable." They ... scribed by Leuwenhoek ... hundred years ago. Writing ... he tells of his taking a little ... stance which he had noted ... spite of all his washing, and ... and brushing—to collect ... teeth, and mixing it with ... a drop of the liquid no larger ... grain of sand he saw thousands ... maleulæ. They reminded him ... or flies sporting in the air ... darted about like jack-fish, others ... a whirling motion. We might ... mention the Parmecia, an ... of the oral cavity ... ing to the animal kingdom ... genus of infusoria about fifteen ... ties have been described. ... others, too, which want of space ... pels us to pass over. Our ... been served if the reader has ... to see that for the purpose of ... and zoological observation ... hurry away to the fields, we ... to open our mouths.—*Cassell's*

YOUNG LIONS NURSED BY A T...—Carefully caged in our Central ... Museum are two young cubs ... are four or five weeks old, a pair ... and lioness, fine healthy little ... tures, and are nearly old enough ... shown to the public. They are ... progeny of the pair of beasts ... as Lincoln and Jenny, in the ... But the mother being from ... unable to nurse them, they ... once given to a large terrier ... puppies were taken away, ... plays the part of a foster mother ... seems, indeed, as fond of the ... if they were her own offspring ... covers them with caresses, though ... are nearly as big as she is. ... curious fact that lions reared ... tivity are not as gentle as those ... tured and tamed. The parents ... cubs, which were caught ... and tamed, are very tractable ... some of the other lions which ... born and brought up in the ... are sullen and ferocious.—*Scientific American.*

HUNGARIAN GRASS FOR COWS.—... following is the testimony of ... ing respecting Hungarian grass ... believe I can make more milk ... this grass, cut and mixed with ... meal and shorts, than I can ... the best timothy hay, cut and ... in the same manner. And when ... remember that you can raise ... nary land, by sowing the ... Hungarian grass late in June ... two and a half to three and a half ... of good fodder to the acre, and ... this crop can be sown after ... ascertained whether we are to ... good crop of hay or not, you ... the value of this grass. I have ... a high opinion of it that on my ... farm this year and last, I raised ... seventy-five to one hundred tons ... for the purpose of feeding to my ... cows during the winter.

A SIMPLE RULE.—Here is a ... which will enable everybody to ... the day of the week upon which ... event fell a hundred years ago. ... forward two days from the ... week upon which the Centennial ... versary falls. Thus, the 4th of ... 1876, will fall on Tuesday; the ... July, 1776, was Thursday. The ... tennial anniversary of the ... Bunker Hill was celebrated Thursday ... June 17, 1875. The battle was ... Saturday, June 17, 1775. The ... must not, however, be used for ... in the eighteenth century earlier ... 1752, that being the year when ... change from the old style to ... England and her colonies.